The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3271. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Development of Frauds in the Clothing Contracts.

Government Cheated out of About Two Millions.

Gen. Hunter to Command a New Military Department, Including South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.

Gen. Burnside Gone to Newbern, North Carolina.

MORE BRIGADIER GENERALS CONFIRMED.

Gen. Fremont Preparing to Assume his New Command.

Newspaper Establishment Seized and the Editor Arrested.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 17.

NEW MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

A new Military Department has been created, composed of the States of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, and Major-Gen. HUNTER has been assigned to its command. The headquarters are at Beaufort. Gen. HUNTER will rank Gen. SHERMAN, but this is not considered in a military sense as a supersedure of Gen. SHERMAN.

GEN. FREMONT IN WASHINGTON.

Gen. FREMONT has had an interview with the President and the Secretary of War. He will press his affairs for promptly starting to his Department. His staff will therefore be determined on at an early day. His headquarters will be in the field. Col. SHANKS, of the House of Representptives, will accompany him as soon as his duties will permit.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

The Senate was four hours in Executive session to-day, and confirmed the following nominations for Brigadier-Generals of volunteers:

Major Wm. F. Barry, Chief of Artillery, attached to Gen. McClellan's Staff.
Willis A. Gorman, of Minnesota.
Col. Schuyler Hamilton.
Thomas L. Price, Member of Congress, from Missouri.
Major James N. Palmer, Fifth Cavalry.
Lieut.-Col. Wm. H. Emory, Sixth Cavalry.
Major Andrew J. Smith, Fifth Cavalry.
Marcena L. Patrick, of New-York.
Isaac F. Quimby, of New-York.
Orris S. Ferry, of Connecticut.
Hiram G. Berry, of Maine.

Gen. SICKLES and PAUL R. GEORGE, of New-Hampshire, were rejected.

The following Brigade Surgeons, all of Pennsylvania, were confirmed:

James D. Shawbridge, R. B. McKay, Geo. S. Kemble, J. H. Taylor, Geo. L. Pancoast, C. F. H. Campfield, F. H. Gross, Washington J. Duffee.

FRAUDS IN THE CLOTHING CONTRACTS.

The Clothing Inspection Board concluded its labors to-day, and submitted its report to the Quartermaster-General. Over $2,000,000 worth of clothing was condemned. The testimony taken revealed gross frauds perpetrated against the Government. These frauds are consequent upon collusion between contractors and Inspectors.

RETURN OF THE COMMITTEE FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Several members of the Naval Committee, who left on Saturday for Fortress Monroe, arrived this morning. They represent affairs at that place in a favorable condition, and the *Monitor* lying in wait for the *Merrimac*. Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH had received intelligence from the Burnside Expedition. It was still pursuing its plans, having accomplished everything which it set out to do. It was just on the eve of making an attack on Newbern, and Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH has no doubt that ere this it has successfully taken possession of that town.

SENATOR WILSON'S NEW ARMY BILL.

Senator WILSON, from the Military Committee, to-day introduced a bill regulating and reorganizing the army corps, and staffs attached to corps and divisions of the United States. It provides that each corps shall be constituted as follows: One Assistant Adjutant-General, one Quartermaster-General, one Commissary of Subsistence, and one Assistant Inspector-General, who shall bear respectively the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. These shall be assigned from the army or volunteer force by the President of the United States. Three Aides-de-Camp, one to have the rank of Major, and two of Captain, to be appointed by the President and Senate. By this bill there will be a large reduction of the expense to the Government.

A HEAVY ROBBERY.

Mr. JOSEPH F. HODGSON, of this city, had his safe opened and robbed of eight thousand dollars in gold and Treasury notes last Saturday night. Detective ALLEN was put on the track, and traced the robbery to WM. HENDLEY and GEO. LEONARD. HENDLEY being a brother-in-law of HODGSON, they had gone to Baltimore, and were seized by Detective CHAPMAN, of that City, for picking a pocket at the railroad depot. CHAPMAN found out their large booty and released them on receiving about three thousand dollars of the gold. Detective ALLEN bagged all three culprits, and they are now in confinement.

AN ARREST UNDER THE ORDER PROHIBITING THE PUBLICATION OF WAR NEWS.

An order was issued this morning for the seizure of the printing office, and the arrest of the editor of the Washington *Sunday Chronicle*, and their trial by a Court-martial—that paper having yesterday published news of military operations and movements, thereby disregarding the order of the Secretary of War, and making itself liable to be proceeded against under the fifty-seventh article. The order of arrest was placed in the hands of the Military Governor of the District of Columbia, and the editor of the paper brought before him. The editor stated that the news was handed in at a very late hour, and the paper went to press without his personal supervision. He expressed his regret at the violation of the order, and promised to guard carefully against a recurrence of similar publications, whereupon, at the request of the Military Governor, he being satisfied that the offence would not be repeated, the execution of the order was suspended.

Attention is called to the order issued last August, which still continues in full force:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJ'T-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 26, 1861.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 67.—By the fifty-seventh article of the Act of Congress, entitled an "Act for establishing rules and articles for the government of the armies of the United States," approved April 10, 1806, holding correspondence with, or giving intelligence to the enemy, either directly or indirectly, is made punishable by death or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a Court-martial. The public safety requires a strict enforcement of this article. It is therefore orderhd that all correspondence and communications, verbally or by writing, printing or telegraphing, respecting the operations of the army or military movements on land or water, or respecting the troops, camps, arsenals, intrenchments or military affairs, within the several military districts, by which intelligence shall be directly or indirectly given to the enemy, without the authority and sanction of the General in command, be and the same are absolutely prohibited; and from and after the date of this order, persons violating the same will be proceeded against under the fifty-seventh article of war. By order.

(Signed) L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

It is presumed that the action taken with the *Sunday Chronicle* will stop the publication of improper news in this Capital, the headquarters of the enemy's spies.

It has been hard to convince the correspondents of Philadelphia and New-York papers that it was of real service to the Government to prohibit the transmission of intelligence in a direction opposite from the enemy, while the newspapers here, almost under the eyes of the rebels, filled their columns with matter which would be declared contraband at the telegraph office. The Government appears to have been of the same opinion, and only waiting for a clear case to make an example.

THE PRISONERS OF STATE.

The Commission to inquire into the case of political prisoners met at 12 to-day, and the following facts were settled as to its course of action: The examinations will be secret, and *ex parte* statements will be devoted exclusively to the prisoners held here. The Commission will adjourn from place to place, examining the prisoners at the locality of their confinement.

REPULSE OF THE ENEMY'S FORCES.

The war politicians of the *Tribune* school made a reconnoissance in force to-day upon the President and Gen. MCCLELLAN, with the view to displace the latter. It was a regular Bull Run affair, rivaling in disaster the "onward to Richmond" movement of the same parties last July.

THE NEW-YORK POSTMASTERSHIP.

FRANK MOORE has arrived here with a heavy protest against the removal of JAS. B. TAYLOR as Postmaster of New-York. It is not understood that any objection is made to the integrity or capacity of Mr. WAKEMAN, his successor.

COL. CAMERON'S REMAINS.

The remains of Col. CAMERON having been recovered from their place of burial on the Bull Run battlefield, were borne through Washington this morning, under a large military escort, and taken to a special train to be conveyed northward.

THE SECRETARY OF NEW-MEXICO.

J. H. HOLMES, Secretary of New-Mexico, leaves Washington to-day on his return to that Territory. He expects to reach there in about three weeks.

THE CASE OF THE CHINAMAN JACKALOW.

The case of JACKALOW, the Chinaman, convicted of piracy, was called by the United States Supreme Court to-day. JACKALOW was indicted for robbery and the murder of the Captain and mate of the sloop *Spray*, in March, 1860, on Long Island Sound off Norwalk, Conn. He was first arrested in New-Jersey, and was tried in January, 1861, in the United States Circuit Court for that District, before Judge DICKERSON. His counsel urged his acquittal on the ground that the Court had no jurisdiction. The Judge expressed the opinion that Long Island Sound was within the jurisdiction of New-York, and not a part of the high seas, and that Congress had no constitutional power to provide that a crime committed within one State should be tried in another, where he might be first arrested. The question was reserved and the trial proceeded, and resulted in the conviction of the prisoner. The case was *certiorared* to the United States Supreme Court on this question of jurisdiction. It was contended in behalf of the Government that Long Island Sound is not within the limits of jurisdiction of New-York, but a part of the high seas, and within the exclusive jurisdiction of the National Courts. This morning the Attorney-General stated to the Court that he had intrusted the argument of the case to the United States District-Attorney for New-Jersey, A. C. KEASBY. The Court announced that a letter had been received from the Attorney of JACKALOW, requesting a postponement until the next term, on account of the absence of counsel. Mr. KEASBY made a statement to the Court of the situation of the case, and it was determined that the argument should proceed—the Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON having volunteered to argue the case on behalf of the defendant. The argument will begin to-morrow.

APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION TO THE REGULAR ARMY.

A large number of applications have been made by volunteer officers to be appointed in the regular army, but these have been unsuccessful; among other reasons, the difficulty of discriminating as to the relative merits of the applicants.

[*See Eighth Page for Congressional Proceedings.*]

WITH THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Adventures of Our Correspondent in the Advance to Manassas—Incidents by the Way—Immense Strength of the Manassas Fortifications—The Rebel Camps, and what was Found in them, &c., &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 15, 1862.

MONDAY MORNING.—A bustle and a stir around the principal bureaus of the War Department; a cleaning-out of the hospitals; a removal from camp to this city of trunks, wives and such "portable property;" the portentous looks and ominous headnoddings of military civilians, and the sudden congregating and mustering of the widely-scattered Bohemian brigade, had for many days betokened the advent of the second attempt toward carrying out the command peremptorily given last July by newspapers and Congressmen—"Forward to Richmond!"

We enlisted for the nonce in the aforementioned Press-gang—arrayed ourselves in the regulation uniform, to wit: our worst, and at the same time our best, suite of wearing apparel, and provided a rubber blanket and haversack, which, with paper and pencil, placed us on a complete war footing.

Two shillings, lawful coin of the realm, and a pass from proper authority, took us safely over what is called, in very wide poetic license, "the *blue* Potomac," and landed us in the city whose name is now made famous in both ancient and modern history.

We had been detailed to command Gen. SUMNER'S division. Not that we were exactly to supersede the veteran, but were to command it in the sense of sponging our rations therefrom, watching its movements and prying into all matters of interest pertaining to the same. SUMNER'S division had taken an early start so we placed ourselves in the obliging care of the polite Quartermaster, and went forward by rail as supplies for the army. Unloaded at Burke's Station—dark as Egypt—in the woods, and no horse. We began to regret that we had "gone for a soldier," but, forward again! Through mud, among thickets, over brambles, we plod our weary way for many miles, until the glare of their campfires breaks in through the sable gloom of the night. The skirts of our coat bore a close resemblance to a map of a Carolina coast, and as to the sacred soil, we had not only been on it, but through it. Brimstone Hill is the ominous name given to the place of our first bivouac—so called, it is supposed, by the inhabitants who once luxuriated around the delectable spot, in view of that "sweet foretaste of eternal bliss" which their late acts justly entitle them to expect. The wind is blowing big guns, and there are no tents. Through the politeness of Col. FARNSWORTH, of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, (a splendid regiment, by the way,) we were inducted into an ambulance, (may we never have other need of one,) and stretching our limbs to their fullest extent, we were soon lulled to sleep, despite the rough weather, by the cheery hum of the large army of light-hearted soldiery.

TUESDAY MORNING.—Stentorian commands from officers, each with a moustache resembling a miniature abattis, the dull beating of dampened drums, and the brazen call of the "trumpet that speaks of fame," aroused us from a doubtful sleep, the quiet of which had been throughout the night somewhat disturbed by two uneasy steeds, picketed to the wheels of the ambulance, and who at regular intervals had kept pulling first on one side and then on the other, after the manner that two men would work a x-cut saw. Fires are rekindled, horses are fed, rations are cooked and eaten, (we acquitted ourself well in performing the latter duty,) rolls are called, and preparations made for resuming the march.

The worthy Chaplain of the Eighth Illinois was taken ill, and kindly tendered your correspondent the use of his horse. We had some misgivings as to our equestrian attainments. We doubted whether our form would preserve a perpendicular position if the charger should throw himself into the unreasonable attitude of the bronze Bucephalus that at once perpetuates the fame of CLARK MILLS and Gen. JACKSON. But we mounted, praying in our heart that no artist of illustrated newspapers was around taking sketches.

The line of march this day was through a section already made desolate by the ravages of war. Farms were deserted, fences destroyed, houses vacated, and in many instances stripped of the siding to furnish floors for rebel tents. In some places blackened ashes and solitary chimneys alone marked where had once stood the home of the farmer. Alas! for the Ancient Dominion. Of a truth she is reaping the whirlwind. Poor Mother of Presidents, that commenced by giving us the Father of his Country and ended with furnishing its assassin, now may you write "Ichabod" over your gateways, and pine in sackcloth and literally in ashes over the departure of your ancient greatness!

The column is headed for Sangster's Station. The day is beautiful, and that sometime stranger, the sun comes out in all his genial splendor. Here now is the majestic beauty of war. Slowly and steadily the "long line comes gleaming on"—now passing through defiles, now winding around hill paths, now skirting the green cedar thickets—infantry, cavalry, artillery, with well burnished arms and accoutrements glistening in the sunlight:

"'Twere worth ten years of peaceful life
One glance at their array."

At Sangster's Station we learned that the enemy had left there but two days before, and the troops congratulated themselves on soon being able to pay their respects to them within their stronghold. The long monotony of camp life had sharpened their eagerness for the fray, and the bitter remembrance of July 21 had imbued them with a deep determination to retrieve the tarnished fame of our arms. But they were doomed to disappointment. The word came that Manassas was evacuated. The news was passed along the line like firing by file. A feeling of regret was plainly visible on each countenance, relieved only by occasional gleams of hope that we might yet be able to catch them.

We halted for the night at Sangster's. The supply train was far in the rear, and the soldiers were tired and hungry. As a consequence, the lines had not been broken twenty minutes before the mysterious squealing of a pig was heard. Some mess had fresh pork for supper that night. The orders relating to foraging are strict, but hunger breaks through orders as well as stone walls. It is amusing to listen to the excuses given for having in possession certain articles of food not furnished by the Commissary. One had found a *cousin* living there who had made him a present of a porker. Another had killed some venison in the woods, said venison on being tested tasting very like veal. One jovial son of Erin even went so far as to asseverate that a chicken was only a rabbit. Spring calves and poultry will be scarce in this section for a time. To-day came in our first installment of contrabands. Gen. SUMNER wisely concluded that he was out to fight armies, and not to take part in the inevitable nigger question. He therefore "let them alone severely," merely telling them that if any of the officers needed servants they could stay in camp, otherwise they could go to the rear. He also gave permission to the few remaining inhabitants here to go and come to and from Alexandria without passes. To all whose property is taken for the use of the army he gives certificates, to be paid upon their taking the oath of allegiance.

Deserters also came in to-day. Two of them were Irishmen who had been impressed into the rebel service at Charleston, and who had long waited for an opportunity to escape. On learning that the brigade of Gen. MEAGHER was in our division, they readily offered to enlist in our ranks, and are now faithful soldiers of Uncle Sam. One of them went to Charleston with JACKSON, who about a year since was publicly whipped and sent off for expressing a sentiment loyal to his adopted country. He states that there is not a German or Irishman in the rebel ranks but would change sides if he had the opportunity.

WEDNESDAY.—More beating of drums, more clangor of trumpets, more hoarse-voiced commands, and we again fall in for another day's march. The cavalry, artillery, one regiment of infantry, and the supply train, are left in command of Col. FARNSWORTH, to take a circuitous route, while the three brigades of infantry follow the track of the railroad. Falling in with the Staff of Gen. MEAGHER, we rode at the head of that excellent corps, the Irish Brigade, until we reached the banks of that suddenly famous creek known as Bull Run. We were now fairly in the rebel stronghold. Every hill—and it is all hills—was surmounted with fortifications of some description. The approaches were through narrow defiles, that could be easily swept by the enemy's artillery, and, in fact, it seems as though there was not one inch of ground but what was covered by reach of guns, if not by continuous intrenchments. We began to appreciate the value of our bloodless victory when we saw the formidable works that would have stood in our way had the enemy remained to contest the passage. The guns were all removed or buried, and in one or two places logs were mounted in place. To those who are disposed to contemn the rebel strength here and assert that an advance at any time would have met with like results, we can only give the answer that is provided in an important item of this war's history.

An advance was made last July under a good General. We know the result; the enemy, without one-tenth part of the fortifications now to be found there, drove us back in a disgraceful panic. If, as some seem disposed to assert, they have had only wooden guns there, then wooden guns are very effective weapons. Deserters, contrabands and citizens, all agree that it was the movements of BANKS and HEINTZELMAN on their right and left flanks that caused the stampede, but they had no fears for their front.

The rebels have evidently had comfortable quarters here, their collection of cabins resembling primitive Western villages. They are to be seen for miles in every direction, and seem to be of sufficient capacity to accommodate 100,000 men. The confusion of their departure was everywhere apparent. Only at Manassas proper was there any destruction by fire; and even there a profuse amount of tents, clothing, provisions, &c., was left behind. Army wagons, caissons, camp-chests and trunks were scattered over the ground; and the road, for miles along the line of their retreat, was strewn with valuable articles that were thrown away to lighten their loads. To the citizens in this vicinity the arrival of our army is a release from imprisonment. Many from beyond Manassas came fleeing into our lines to avoid conscription in raising the new levy of Virginia militia. Contrabands also, like the magnetic needle, "incline to the pole," and make fast time toward the regions explored by Sir JOHN FRANKLIN. We accosted one whose very intense blackness commended him as a genuine, unadulterated scion of Africa: "Where do you hail from?" "Culpepper Court-house, Sah." "What news do you bring?" "Nothing, massa, 'cept dars a man lost a mighty good nigger dar this mornin', and I guess he dun lose some more 'fore night."

We ransacked the rebel quarters for hours, picking up trophies, and reading the interesting correspondence of the fair daughters of secessia. JOHNNY PARKER, of Orion, Ala., seemed to be a particularly highly-favored youth, and we fear was playing double with the maids of Orion. Many were the claims to his affections, as attested by divers epistolary documents. Urgent requests for "one of old ABE'S ears," or for a "Yankee scalp," were among the most common of the demands from the tender-hearted damsels of Dixy. One amiable Miss acknowledged the receipt of a letter which her valiant correspondent had asserted was written with "Yankee blood," and regretted much that it had not been LINCOLN'S. Many documents were left for the special perusal of our boys. One of them read:

"If any damned Yankee should occupy this hut, I would inform him that it has cost me much labor, and some money. I have had a good time in it, and in order that you may have the same, I leave you for your amusement two ribs of a New-York Fire Zouave, for castinets. Yours,

JIM. FERGUSON."

At the entrance of a circular fort was placed a common board coffin, with the rather unpleasing invitation to "Walk in!"

We returned to our camp to find the troops rejoicing in the news that Gen. SUMNER—who is beloved by every man in his command—had been invested with the command of one of the lately-created *corps d'armée*. The corps will consist of KEARNEY'S, (late SUMNER'S,) BLENKER'S and SEDGWICK'S Divisions, and, in efficiency, will be second to none in the army. The General has established his headquarters for the present at Union Mills.

To Gen. SUMNER and his gentlemanly Staff, as well as to several other officers of his Division, your correspondent is placed under lasting obligations for many favors received in the interesting, though bloodless, march to Manassas.

W. W. C.

POSITION OF THE REBELS AT ISLAND No. 10.

Scene of the Victory Just Gained by Flag-officer Foote, With His Flotilla.

THE ADVANCE BEYOND MANASSAS.

Important Reconnoissance on the Warrenton Turnpike, under Command of Gen. Stoneman.

A PARTY OF REBEL CAVALRY DISCOVERED.

A FRUITLESS CHASE AFTER THEM.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 17.

The reconnoissance made last Friday and Saturday, under command of Gen. STONEMAN, Chief of Cavalry, is equally important for the purposes for which it was projected, and which it subserved, and interesting for the display of military skill and talent employed; the numbers of the reconnoitering force, the distinction of some of the personages among the officers, and the incidents of the expedition. This object was not merely to ascertain the whereabouts and strength of the rebels, but also the feelings of the population, to be found at their homes, on the rebellion, the state of the country, topography, &c.

The General's Staff for the occasion consisted of Comte DE PARIS, Duc DE CHARTRES, grandsons of Louis PHILLIPPE, last King of the French, Volunteer Aids; Comte VILLARCIAN, Aid-de-Camp; Capt. A. J. ALEXANDER, Assistant Adjutant-General, and Lieut. EWEN V. SUMNER, Jr., Gen. SUMNER'S son, Aid-de-Camp. Major WHIPPLE, with Lieut. BROWN, took command of the Topographical Department of the expedition.

The expedition started on Friday morning from Gen. FRENCH'S Camp, and proceeded toward Warrenton Station, keeping the Orange and Alexandria Railroad as the centre of the beat pretty nearly. At Bristoe's Station, some four miles from the Manassas Station, rebels were heard of, and I think just heard of. At a humble cabin there were several laboring men congregated, either boarding there or frequenting the house in the absence of employment. About twenty rebel cavalry had presented themselves but an hour before—about 11—in charge of eight men to press into the rebel service, or to remove them from the possibility of giving information to our troops. The men escaped from the house into the brush in time to hide, but the man and woman of the house were afraid that five of them had been discovered, as the remainder of the party has seen nothing of them since. Of this coercion, Mr. THOMAS K. DAVIS, of Bristol, formerly sheriff of that—Prince William—county, told your correspondent; that he had been despoiled of his fences and store and contents, and that he had bullets shot all about his head to drive him into their ranks or to punish his obstinacy.

About 3 o'clock P. M. on Friday, the body of the expedition first came in sight of rebels, from a point on the railroad a mile and a half this side of Cattell's Station. They comprised two scouting parties, one of considerable numbers on the crown of an undulation on the line of the railroad, about a mile from the Federals' halt, and the other on a higher elevation to the right, a quarter of a mile further off. Gen. STONEMAN accompanied the left column. Cattell's Station is four miles and a half from Warrenton Station.

After some deliberation it was resolved that the rebels should be driven in from their posts of observation. Capt. WHITING, commanding the cavalry of the right column, ordered Lieut. CARTER, of Company A, and Lieut. L. D. WATKINS, of Company E, Fifth United States Cavalry, against the rebels on the line of the railroad. The rebels proved to be about two hundred cavalry. Our detatchment charged upon them, or after them, in the most dashing style. The chivalric gentlemen had already fled before our cavalry could get near them, and, having crossed a ravine in good time, over which the bridge had been destroyed, they dismounted, and running into the woods, where cavalry are ineffectual, opened a fire with their carbines upon their pursuers from behind trees. One of the shots took effect on a private. The ball struck the front side of the head and passed to the back, slightly wounding the skin—that was all. The Fifth having nothing but pistols besides their swords, were obliged to retire; but they had the satisfaction of seeing their enemy flying for near two miles from not more than half their number. Lieut. CARTER sent to Capt. WHITING for reinforcements, but Capt. WHITING sent orders to fall back to the main body, it not being any part of the programme of the expedition to engage the rebels, except as it might become a necessary incident to the prosecution of the reconnoissance.

Lieuts. LEIB and MACKINTOSH, of Company F, same regiment, were sent out with their company to the other point of observation, on Cattell's Hill. We could see, however, the gentlemen playing knights of the whip and spur on the instant that our cavalry took the road in their direction. A fruitless chase was all of that.

Meantime Capt. WHITING sent a messenger across to Gen. STONEMAN, advising him of what had happened. Before nightfall the two columns were concentrated, and the whole body, cavalry and infantry, bivouacked on and about the elevation near Cattelle's Station, from which the rebel scouts had been driven two or three hours before. A Scotch mist came on in the night. Still our men had nothing "under heaven," literally, to shelter them. They built up lively fires, and sat down in the rain with their feet to them. The most of them slept even in that way till 1 o'clock, when orders came for the whole force to put themselves in readiness to receive a night attack, as our scouts reported the enemy advancing in superior numbers, and already within a short distance of our advance. No attack was ventured, however. A party of our scouts, under the command of Major PARISEN, of the Eighty-seventh New-York, drove in a largely superior force of about 400 rebel pickets as far as Cedar Creek, in which an exchange of perhaps twenty shots a side was made, to no effect upon us, and to none positively known on the other side, but as our men believed to the emptying of a few saddles.

In the morning it was discovered, through Gen. STONEMAN'S scouts, that the rebels had been rallying forces during the night with such industry that at last, by the middle of the forenoon, their number was estimated at two thousand cavalry and three thousand infantry, perhaps four field pieces, certainly two, and their position evinced an intention to surround us, while Gen. STONEMAN was deliberating what was best to be done, another skirmish took place between the opposing scouts, but with no effect, as far as known.

At last, hard upon noon on Saturday, Gen. STONEMAN retired a little from the buildings about the station, and put his forces in battle order upon the adjoining fields. A detachment of the Fifty-seventh New-York Infantry were assigned to the very front, on the railroad near the station. An eighth of a mile behind, the cavalry were drawn out into lines across the fields on both sides of the railroad, at right angles to each other, to anticipate an attack on the right flank simultaneously with one on the right. No enemy coming, he withdrew the whole force to similar ground, and put them in similar form,—but still no enemy. Finally, he put the main body about in marching order for return to camp, and entered the cross-road about one and a half miles this side of Cattell's Station, by which he crossed his left column over to the right on the previous afternoon, leaving a small detachment to hold the enemy in check there till the detachment should be relieved.

Meantime nearly half of the force were kept out constantly scouting the country in perhaps forty different detachments, in order to secure a safe retreat, and the successive forming into battle array was, to be sure, for the purpose of being prepared for an attack, but it had still more purpose in presenting an appearance of strength and defiance to intimidate the skulking enemy, which it undoubtedly did;—and thus the reconnoissance and return were effected without the loss of a single man, in the presence of a martialled enemy nearly three to one.

Camp was reached before dark on Saturday. Gen. STONEMAN expressed himself well pleased with the conduct of the Fifty-seventh New-York on the expedition. The manner of the rebels from Saturday afternoon up to this morning has been continually threatening an attack. They have been advancing and increasing in numbers, but as often as the Union forces get ready to welcome them, they get disappointment for their pains, and it is becoming pretty evident that secesh will never get heart enough to attack any force half as big as its own on equal ground. Last night the rebels approached very nearly to Manassas, and as our troops have not occupied that position in force they may have encamped near their old haunts.

On Sunday, Bull Run was so swollen by rains as to be impassible, except by dangerous swimming. Our troops are now bridging it. The railroad is now open to Manassas, and crowds will soon be visiting the Bull Run battle field.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS

Capture of Island No. 10, With All the Ammunition and Transports of the Rebels.

How Commodore Foote's Fleet was Marshaled Against the Island.

FIRE OPENED WITH THE MORTARS.

The Rebels Shelled Out of Their Upper Battery.

The Retreat of the Enemy Down the River Cut off by Gen. Pope.

ANOTHER VICTORY IN ARKANSAS.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, March 17.

In response to a serenade to-night, Gen. HALLECK announced from the balcony of the Planter's House that *Island Number Ten is ours, with all the ammunition and transports the enemy had there.*

He said also that another victory had been gained in Arkansas, in which three rebel Colonels were captured.

The particulars have not transpired.

THE PRELIMINARIES TO THE CAPTURE.

CAIRO, Ill., Sunday, March 16.

The reporter for the Associated Press, now on board the flag-ship, two miles above Island No. 10, sends the following:

The flotilla got under way at 5½ o'clock this morning, and dropped down slowly until about 7 o'clock, when the flag-ship, being about twenty miles ahead and six miles above the Island, discovered a stern-wheel steamer run out from the shelter of a point on the Kentucky shore, and steam down the river. Four shells were thrown after her, but the distance was too great for the shots to take effect.

At 9 o'clock the fleet rounded to about three miles above the Island. The Commodore then ordered three of the mortar-boats into position.

At this hour, 2 o'clock in the afternoon, we are within range, but as yet have heard nothing from the enemy.

There appears to be a large rebel force on the Kentucky shore, and we have counted thirteen guns in position on the bluffs.

A large number of rebel transports can also be seen across the low point near the Missouri shore, busily engaged around the island, but what they are doing cannot be determined.

The mortar-boats are momentarily expected to open fire.

We discern the much-talked of floating rebel battery at the island.

CAIRO, Ill., Sunday, March 16—4 P. M.

The rebels at Island No. 10 have a very strong position. Forty-six guns have been counted.

Eight mortars shelled the battery above the island to-day. The enemy left it several times, but returned. They only fired with two guns.

Our shells reached the island easily.

Gen. POPE has sent dispatches to Commodore FOOTE, saying that his heavy guns command the river so that neither steamboat nor gunboat of the enemy can pass.

Firing has been heard in the direction of New-Madrid all day. It is supposed that the rebel gunboats are trying to force a passage.

Seven rebel transports near Island No. 10 are hemmed in.

The encampment of the enemy is visible, and is supposed to be large enough for 15,000 to 20,000 men.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE ISLAND.

CAIRO, Monday, March 17.

There is nothing later from Island No. 10 than a dispatch, to-day, which says that the accuracy of the firing by the mortars, yesterday, was fully equal to previous expectations. The mortar fleet threw 240 shells, and the *Benton* 41. It is expected that one or more of the enemy's works will be reduced to-day, and the place closely invested. It is thought by some that the rebels are marching across the neck of land from the Island to Merriweather's Landing, on the Mississippi, only five miles over a practicable road, and below Point Pleasant, the place where Gen. POPE has batteries, and that when they are embarked on the boats, (the smoke of which was plainly seen yesterday, at or near Merriweather's Landing, from the gunboat *Benton*,) we shall find the rebel nest empty, and the river clear of rebels to Randolph or Fort Pillow.

FROM MEXICO.

The Convention of La Soledad Ratified by Juarez's Government.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ALLIED FORCES.

Part of the Expeditionary Corps to Re-embark.

The following important news has been received at Havana, by Her Catholic Majesty's steamers, the *Alava* and *Lealtad*, which arrived on the 8th inst., with a portion of the expeditionary troops belonging to the Spanish quota.

The Government of JUAREZ had ratified the convention agreed upon by the Marquis DE LOS CASTILLEJOS (Gen. PRIM) and Señor DOBLADO. The troops had set out for Cordova, Orizaba and Tehuacan. Everything, it is said, indicates that the disputes in question will be settled peaceably, and that guarantees will be obtained for the future.

We extract the following from the bulletin or extra (*Eco de Europa* of the 27th ult., which gives an interesting *résumé* of the most important news:

Yesterday morning a courier arrived from Mexico, with the reply of the Government which the Allies were expecting. It consisted only of an announcement that the President of the Republic had ratified the ratification of La Soledad.

Our readers are already aware that the substance of this convention is that the expeditionary forces of Spain, France and England may proceed to occupy the towns of Cordova, Orizaba and Tehuacan, with their surroundings, while negotiations proceed for a definite treaty, which are to commence immediately at Orizaba.

The Government has expressed in its communication the wish that the Custom-house of Vera Cruz should be returned to it. This is likely to be a subject of friendly discussion, but, to judge from the harmony that exists between the representatives of the three Powers and the Government, it appears probable that the wishes of the latter will be complied with, and that the Custom-house will be given up to its employes.

The Convention of La Soledad having been ratified, and the order given by the Government to the garrisons of that place, Chiquihuite and other points, to withdraw, in order to give a free passage to the troops of the expedition, a part of them have already set out, and the rest are getting ready to do so.

The corps of French troops set out yesterday, as soon as the news was received, and probably will rest to-night at La Soledad.

To-day a large convoy of wagons and ammunition, belonging to the Spanish division, leaves here. This convoy will be divided into two bodies, for the greater convenience of traveling. The second brigade will set out on the 1st of March, commanded temporarily by Brig.-Gen. MILANS DEL BOSCH, and the first on the following day, under the orders of Brigadier VARGAS.

His Excellency the Conde DE REUS, Commander-in-Chief, will probably leave here on Saturday afternoon or Saturday night, with his Staff. So as not to put the inhabitants along the line of march to any inconvenience, the division will take all the provisions necessary for their march. There will be an immense train of wagons and mules to carry the provisions and ammunition. The troops will arrive at their destination in seven or eight days, short marches having been determined upon, on account of the weight of the trains, and because the nature of the climate renders it expedient. Each of the two brigades will concentrate at Santa Fé, with its artillery and respective train, to set out on the march thence.

Since yesterday the Mexican flag has been displayed in this city, according to the agreement in the preliminaries at La Soledad. With the exception of this circumstance, the City of Vera Cruz remains in the same state as before. Col. Don RAMON MENDUINA continues to perform the duties of Governor, and gives every day fresh proofs of his rare capacity for the fulfillment of this duty.

A force of marines will garrison the town, and they have a beginning with to-day, furnished the guard for the Government house.

Everything shows that Western Europe will obtain the objects of its expedition to Mexico peaceably, seeing that the first difficulties are already overcome, and we may even add the greatest ones. This fortunate result will be due to the skill and prudence of the representatives of the Allied Powers, and particularly to one of them, the Conde DE REUS, who, from his personal circumstances, his antecedents, his well-known sympathies with Mexico, and for many other reasons has gained the confidence of the Government of the Republic, and has become the soul of this undertaking.

The following are the preliminaries signed at La Soledad between Gens. PRIM and DOBLADO, and approved of by President JUAREZ, as given by the *Progreso*, of Jalapa, of the 25th ult.:

1. Seeing that the Constitutional Government which rules at present in the Mexican Republic, has declared to the Commissioners of the Allied Powers that it does not need the assistance which they have so kindly offered to the Mexican people, as they have in themselves the elements of force and opinion to preserve themselves against any intestine rebellion, the Allies enter immediately upon the task of putting in due form all the demands which they have to make in the name of their respective nations.

2. For that purpose, and declaring as the representatives of the Allied nations, declare that they have no designs against the independence, sovereignty and integrity of the Mexican Republic, the negotiations will be opened at Orizaba, at which city the Commissioners and two of the Ministers of the Republic will meet, except in case that, by common agreement, it is agreed to name delegates as representatives on both sides.

3. During the negotiations, the forces of the Allied Powers shall occupy the three towns of Cordova, Orizaba and Tehuacan, with their natural approaches

4. In order that it may not be even remotely believed that the allies have signed these preliminaries to obtain a passage by the fortified positions which the Mexican army garrisons, it is stipulated that in the unfortunate event of negotiations being broken off, the forces of the allies will abandon the towns before named, and place themselves again in the lines that are in advance of said fortifications, in the direction of Vera Cruz, Paso Ancho on the Cordova road, and Paso de Ovejas on the Jalapa road, being mentioned as the principal extreme points.

5. If the unfortunate circumstance should happen of breaking off the negotiations, and of the allied troops withdrawing to the lines pointed out in the preceding article, the hospitals that the allies may have shall remain under the safeguard of the Mexican nation.

6. On the day that the allied troops begin their march to occupy the places mentioned in the third article, the Mexican flag shall be raised on the City of Vera Cruz, and on the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa.

LA SOLEDAD, Feb. 19, 1862. (Signed,)
The Conde de Reus, Manuel Doblado, Charles Lennox Wyke, Hugh Dunlop, A. De Saligny, E. Jurien.

I approve of these preliminaries in accordance with the ample powers with which I am invested.
MEXICO, Feb. 23, 1862.
BENITO JUAREZ, President of the Republic.
As in charge of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Government. JESUS TERAN.
A True Copy.]
JUAN DE DIOS ARIAS, Jalapa, Feb. 25, 1862.

The Plenipotentiaries will fix their residence, it is said, at Orizaba, where it appears the Conference will begin on the 1st of April next.

The *Eco de Europa*, in its last number, dated Feb. 26, states that since it is obliged to go with the troops of the expedition, its publication will be continued in the capital, or wherever the Spanish forces may be stationed.

As a continuation of the above news we give the following particulars of the march of the French and Spanish troops, as published by the *Prensa*, in a letter from its correspondent at Vera Cruz:

"Letters received by us from Vera Cruz, dated the 28th ult., confirm the news already given. The French troops were the first that made the movement into the interior. It is known that they were on the 27th ult., 18 leagues distant from Vera Cruz in spite of the heat, the dust and the want of water, which is very great on the road that they took.

On the 1st inst., the brigade forming the vanguard of the Spanish troops was to leave, the command having been intrusted to Brigadier MILANS DEL BOSCH, in consequence of the illness of the officer commanding of like rank, Señor PASARON. Señor ORIZA has been named to command the staff of the above brigade. The Government of Mexico has ratified the Convention entered into between Gen. PRIM and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Señor DOBLADO. The news will be found more at length in the following letter:

VERA CRUZ, Feb. 20, 1862.

To-morrow, the Second Brigade, forming the vanguard, sets out under the command of Brigadier MILANS DEL BOSCH, who takes with him Señor ORIZA as Chief of Staff. Señor PASARON, who was commander of this force, is sick. The day after to-morrow, Gen. PRIM will leave with the rest of the army. His worthy lady and family accompany him.

There only remain here three hundred marines of the allies to garrison the forts. The Mexican flag floats again over the city. More French troops are expected, but, from what is said, it is safe to infer that they will return whence they came, unless they bring new instructions, in which case they would cause embarrassment, in view of the course that things are taking. A proof that no more troops are wanted here is that the Fourth Battalion of Marines and the Chasseurs de Bailen leave in Her Catholic Majesty's war steamers *Lealtad* and *Alava* to return to Havana. They are to form a part of the permanent army of Santo Domingo. I have heard that Gen. PRIM wishes, if the requirements of the service in the above named island allow of it, that another battalion of chasseurs should be sent to him, to replace the one that is about to leave. The general appearance of the corps of marine infantry has been highly gratifying. The Third Battalion remains here. The return of the other battalion to Havana has been very much regretted by its members, since the officers and soldiers have the mortification of being obliged to return by the same route by which they came.

On the 25th a commissariat and hospital train left. The heavy artillery and mountain artillery have also left.

When the Allies have occupied the places which I mentioned to you in my former letter, the Mexican Generals ZARAGOSA and LALLAVA, with their Divisions, will continue at Cerro Gordo and the National Bridge.

As hay and forage are scarce, the cattle will be fed with rice, biscuit, hard beans and oats. A very large train of wagons and mules will take all the cartridges and supplies that the Allies may want on their march. Two head physician will remain in the hospital for the assistance of those sick.

The preliminaries agreed upon by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of this Republic and the Commander-in-Chief of the Spanish troops, representing the Allies, have been ratified by the Mexican Government.

During the negotiations, the forces will be stationed at the same places which I mentioned in my former letter, namely: Tehuacan, Cordova and Orizaba. Our troops will remain in this place during the conferences. The commissariat train that left Vera Cruz on the 27th ult., was detained at Tejeria to serve out rations for five days to the two brigades of Spanish troops, which left for Orizaba on the 1st and 2d inst.

Brigadier PASARON is already recovering from his attacks of intermittent fever. If the departure of the troops had been delayed a few days more, he would have been able to march at the head of his Brigade.

The rumors which are circulated about occurrences in the interior of the Republic are extremely contradictory. It is said that MARQUEZ has obtained several triumphs, and that JUAREZ is daily losing his popularity among his own party. The hostility is greater in the States away from Mexico than in those nearer; the former urge him on to war and blame him for the policy he has adopted, while the latter allege the force of circumstances in his justification, and say that he acts in the most prudent manner, avoiding a fruitless struggle.

In spite of the many treaties that may be made, and however many may be the couriers coming and going, the foreign powers will only be obeyed in the places that they really occupy. A proof of this is, that notwithstanding the preliminaries agreed upon in La Soledad, provisions are scarcer than ever, and bad maize sells for $16 the fanega.

The correspondent at Vera Cruz of the *Diario de la Marina* repeats the same complaint. He writes:

"Fresh provisions in the town have again become scarce, for guerrillas are taking care not to allow anything to enter from the country, and fresh meat has risen from day to day to $2 the arroba.

That the expedition is to set out is resolved upon. When you receive this we shall be some leagues from this inhospitable shore. At present, whether the march is to be peaceable or hostile, is a problem that is not decided, and the solution depends upon the Mexicans.

The army is impatient to be put in motion; this camp monotony disgusts it.

If the Mexicans should try to defend themselves in Chiquihuite, the worse for them, for they would be defeated, and the demands of the Allies would change their aspect. I believe that there will not be a single shot fired as far as Orizaba, where headquarters will be situated, for the Government of the Republic does not allow the troops to go to Jalapa since it is the actual residence of the Government and offices of the State of Vera Cruz.

It is said that the Reactionists, at the head of whom are MARQUEZ and COBOS, have defeated the troops of JUAREZ, and that the latter has abandoned the Presidency, his party having been defeated. The news has a foundation in truth, but does not deserve entire faith, as it may be merely a party stratagem.

The Conde DE REUS (Gen. PRIM) will shortly move to Orizaba with the army, thus sharing in the fatigues that are incident to a prolonged march over solitary roads, without resources of any kind.

A courier arrived last night from the capital, bringing the Governmental approbation of the preliminaries of peace signed at La Soledad on the 19th ult., by the Conde DE REUS and Señor DOBLADO. On this account the Mexican flag has been raised on the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa and on the Government House in the Plaza de Armas. It is thought that the old municipality will again exercise its functions, and that the lower Law Courts and Law Offices will be reopened, as before the occupation, except the Custom-house and the government of the City and its Castle. The French forces which are to occupy Tehuacan, have already set out, and although on their departure they were warned of the enemy's pickets, which, if they proceeded, would not allow them to pass, without doubt because they had not received the order, they continued on their journey without anybody opposing them.

Brig. MILANS DEL BOSCH, before setting out, gave a breakfast to the two French and English officers of the navy who accompanied him as Commissioners to the Capital of Mexico, to carry to the Government the first communications of the Allies. Several chief officers of the Spanish army, and others, friends of the Brigadier, were likewise present. The utmost cordiality prevailed."

The *Prensa* gives the following *resumé* of the state of affairs in the capital, and in the different States, during the past month:

"The military command of the States of New-Leon, Coahuila and Tamaulipas has been accepted by Señor VIDAURRI, who has taken the necessary precautions to reëstablish order, which was deranged by a local question in the last-named of these States. The command of the forces of the above has been intrusted to Gen. Don IGNACIO COMMONFORT, whose services have been accepted by the supreme Government, in view of the manifestation of adhesion he has made, and the offer of his services for the foreign war.

Gen. GONZALEZ ORTEGA proceeded to San Luis. On his arrival he immediately commenced to give the orders suitable for the State, the military command of which has been intrusted to him by the supreme Government, so that it may contribute to the defence of the threatened territory. The State of Zacatecas was preparing a still greater number of forces than it had been asked for, for the same purpose as that of San Luis—a noble and worthy purpose, for which all Mexicans are prepared.

By a decree of the Supreme Government, the States of Jalisco and Colima were declared under martial law, the military command of the above-named States being conferred on Don PEDRO AGAZON, Governor of the former. This well-deserving citizen, after having tranquilized the Sierra de Alica, by means of an arrangement which he made with the chiefs of the parties who were the cause of much harm in that quarter, set out for the capital at the head of the force with which Jalisco contributes to the defence of the national territory.

The Supreme Government abolished, by a decree of the 29th of last month, the law which fixed a tax upon landed property, carts, carriages and cattle. The road tax, which the above-named law abolished, remains in force. At the beginning of the month the newspapers published the law, omitted on the 25th of the previous month, to punish offences against the public order, tranquility and giving bail.

The inspection of the National Guard has been suppressed, the Government of the District reassuming the power of inspection which it had over the Department of the National Guard before the publication of the decree which created the above-named office.

By a decree of the 1st of last month, the Supreme Government reformed the decree which imposed a contribution of two per cent. upon capital in the following terms:

1. Capital to which the law of the 26th of last December has reference, if it exceeds $50,000, will pay, as is ordered, the two per cent.; the half within eight days, and the other half within thirty; both dates to count from the publication of the new law.

2. Capital that does not reach the sum of $50,000, and is not less than $20,000, will pay one per cent. at three different times.

3. Capital that does not amount to $20,000, will pay only one-half per cent. in four times.

On the departure of Gen. GONZALES ORTEGA for San Luis, Don SEVERO COSIO was appointed by the Legislature of Zacatecas Governor *ad interim* of the State.

On the 5th ult., Gen. Don JOSE MARIA ARTEAGA marched to unite with the army of the East, at the head of a division, composed of 1,600 men of the three branches of the service, which he brought from the State of Queretaro.

The Standing Committee of the Legislature of Guanajuato appointed Governor *ad interim* of that State Don FRANCISCO DE P. RODRIGUEZ, while the actual Governor, Don MANUEL DOBLADO, performs the duties of Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

The General in command of the State of Vera Cruz, Señor LLAVA, has ordered that to pass through the above State, a passport is necessary, which will be granted by the military officers in command, and where there are none, by the civil officers, (*gefes politicos.*)

By a resolution communicated to the heads of the Custom-houses on the seaboard, the Supreme Government gives notice that the general Custom-house regulations with respect to prohibitions continue in all their force until change, according to the spirit of the Constitution, is ordered.

The middle of last month there arrived at Acapulco the French corvette *Galathée*, of 28 guns, with a crew of 250 men. The Captain, not finding there the instructions which he expected, left on the 27th. On the 31st of January there were anchored in the above-named port the American steamer *Lancaster*, of 50 guns, the American steam sloop-of-war *Suzanat*, the American sloop-of-war *Narraganset*, the steamer *Republic*, belonging to the firm of HOLLIDAY & FLIN, the American ship *Howland*, and the Peruvian ship *Dolores Ugarte*. The two latter were about to sail for Callao.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the East ordered, on the 4th of February, that all foreigners or strangers traveling without a passport from headquarters should be detained and sent to the nearest military authority, so that, after a verbal examination with respect to themselves and the object of their journey, they might be furnished with a suitable pass, or be sent to prison, according to the result of the examination.

By a decree of Señor VIDAURRI, published in Monterey, it is commanded that the maritime custom houses of Tamaulipas suspend, until a new order, all payments that they may be making, and that the duties which are levied, be paid in specie.

The foreign Consuls resident in Tampico protested, in the name of their Governments, against the decree which imposed a tax of two per cent., regarding it as a war subsidy. This particular has been settled by the supreme Government, through the remonstrance made by the Prussian Minister.

On the 9th of February different bodies of troops, belonging to the contingent of that State, left Puebla to unite with the army of the east.

The approaching arrival at the Capital of Gen. URAGA, in command of the army of the East, and sent for by the Supreme Government to confer with it, had already been announced. In effect, on the afternoon of the 13th ult. he arrived, and was received with unfeigned satisfaction by his numerous friends. The intrepid General was accompanied by the Commissary-General, Don MANUEL GUTIERREZ, the editor of the *Boletin*, which was published at Orizaba; Deputy Don JOSE RIVERA, and RIOS and his staff. By order of the Government, Señor URAGA, before setting out, gave up the command to Gen. Don IGNACIO ZARAGOZA, who holds it at present.

The Commissioners of the Allied Powers have resolved that, from the 2d, there shall be required in cash the payment of 30 per cent. of the duties that have to be received for merchandise delivered directly to merchants at the Custom-house of Vera Cruz.

On the 14th ult., the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Don MANUEL DOBLADO, left the City of Mexico for Vera Cruz. It was said that he was to hold a conference with the Commissioners of the three Allied Powers at a place called La Purga, between Soledad and Tejeria. Señor DOBLADO was received *en route* with proofs of enthusiasm, a banquet being given to him by the chiefs and officers of the army of the East. The State of Queretaro has been likewise declared under martial law, the military command being intrusted to the General who exercised it during the absence of the Governor, Gen. ARTEAGO.

The Vice-Consul of her Catholic Majesty in Tampico, having refused to correct judicially the balance-sheets of the interests which the expelled Spaniards left at that port, the military commander, Gen. TAPIA, addressed to that functionary a note in which he protests in the name of the Goverment of the Republic, so as in case of necessity to make good the rights of the Government.

Don SABAS ITURBIDE has obtained a majority of votes, as Constitutional Governor of Mexico.

In virtue of the powers which the Supreme Government exercises, it decreed on the 19th ult. that the District of Campeche, in the peninsula of Yucatan, should be erected into a State, with the extent of territory and limits which it at present possesses.

The merchants of Vera Cruz taking into account the situation in which that place finds itself, have adopted and published certain rules for the security of sales, which are to be obligatory on purchasers doing business in that port, and on those living in the other towns of the Republic.

On the 22d, a courier dispatched on the 20th from Soledad, by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Don MANUEL DOBLADO, arrived at the Capital. He brought the preliminaries agreed upon with the Conde DE REUS, as well as the famous circular published by Don JESUS TERAN, in charge *ad interim* of the above Ministry, and which we give as follows:

OFFICE OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

I have the honor to inclose to you a copy of the articles signed by citizen MANUEL DOBLADO, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and by the Commissioners of the Allied Powers, which have been approved of with the accompanying date by the citizen President of the Republic.

The Commissioners of the above Powers, in view of the circumstances of the country and the explanations given by the Government with respect to its elements, its force and the stability which is assured to it by the consummation of the reform made in all nations, at a cost of sacrifices more sanguinary and permanent than those which it has cost the Republic, and which is firmly based on those of stability, peace and prosperity, have understood that the subjects of their Governments do not need the support of force to enjoy the guarantees which are assured to them by treaties, and keeping themselves apart from the domestic politics of the nation, will limit themselves to treat upon the remonstrances in question and the differences that exist between those Powers and the Republic.

As the Constitutional Government is disposed to satisfy those remonstrances as far as is consonant with justice, and flatters itself that the above Powers will put the same limit to their pretensions, it hopes that all foreign questions of the Republic will be promptly and satisfactorily arranged. It will then be able to devote itself exclusively to extinguish the few elements of discord and disorder that the recent glorious war of reform has left behind it, and binding firmer and firmer the guarantees and welfare of natives and foreigners, it expects that there will begin for the Republic the era of prosperity which has ever where followed reform.

The citizen President, whose faith in the future of the country has never faltered, trusts that you, and all the inhabitants of your State, will second him, taking care that foreigners enjoy complete safety in their persons and interests, and that the public spirit maintain itself, as it has hitherto, firm and resolved, in case, which he does not expect, that a peaceful settlement of the questions under discussion should be impossible.

GOD AND LIBERTY! MEXICO, Feb. 23, 1862.
TERAN.

To the Citizen Governor of the State of ——.

The preliminaries agreed upon have been very well received by the Liberal party, all the Press of the capital has praised them, and hopes that they are the precursors of peace, under the shade of which all nations prosper.

The American ship-of-war *Potomac* has anchored at Vera Cruz, and it was stated that five other ships would very soon arrive, from which it is apparent that our neighbors are not neglectful and wish to observe what is going on here.

It has been ordered that Don JOSE MARIE ARTEAGO shall be recognized as General-in-Chief of the Second Division of the army of the East. The division is composed of four brigades, the first commanded by Gen. LAMADUD, the second by Col. CAMUCHO, the third by Gen. GALLOTT, and the fourth by Gen. NEGRETO, Don PEDRO EMILIO GUCCIONE, Colonel of cavalry, being Major-General of the above division.

It is known officially that ORDONEZ, a chief of guerrillas, who, like COBOS and others, committed every kind of villainy, has been murdered by his own companions, who were tired of his bad actions.

The middle of February there left San Luis for the capital a brigade of a thousand men, commanded by Gen. ORTEGA, of the above-named State, so that, in case of hostilities, he may take a part in the foreign war, with which the country sees itself menaced. The valiant General is occupied in carrying forward public affairs, and in raising and organizing new forces, to which the prestige which he possesses there, as well as his popularity, contributes much.

Don FELIPE BERRIOZABAL, Governor of the State of Mexico, is to leave immediately at the head of two thousand men, to unite with the army of the East. He will guard the treasure that is sent for the payment of the army.

Unfortunately, the gangs of banditti—the remains of the reaction, who, under that name, attack travelers, take possession of their persons to impose a ransom, murder and rob estates—have not yet disappeared; but this bad state of things will be remedied as soon as the Government, free from the cares that at present surround it, can employ a few troops in pursuit of those fellows who have no other political principle but pillage, no other religion but evil doing.

The conferences, as agreed upon in one of the preliminary articles, are about to be begun. I hope I may be able to announce that an honorable treaty for Mexico has been made with the allied nations.

The English mail steamer *Thames*, which arrived at Havana, from Vera Cruz, on the afternoon of the 8th inst., having left the above-named port on the 4th, brings the following news:

The troops of the Spanish expeditionary division set out on the 1st inst. for Cordova and Orizaba. The French forces were *en route* to Tehuacan.

The Marquis DE LOS CASTILLIOS was to have set out for Orizaba on the 4th, accompanied by his lady and son.

The *Diario* says, private accounts received by us from trustworthy sources, give it as certain that two companies of English troops will remain as a garrison in the Fort of San Juan de Ulloa, whilst the remainder of the division will be reëmbarked for England, stopping, in their way, at Bermuda.

The reinforcements which sailed from France had not arrived at Vera Cruz when the steamer left, but were momentarily expected, together with Brigadier-General, the Count DE LORENCEZ.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE

The Carnival—Shocking Double Assassination in the Interior of the Island—A Slave Hunt—Addresses from Santo Domingo.

HAVANA, Wednesday, March 12, 1862.

The noisy carnival is over, with its masquerades, turbulence, licentiousness and tomfoolery—that annual scene of dissipation when, as BYRON observes—

"——Gaiety on restless tiptoe hovers,
Giggling with all the gallants who beset her;
And there are songs and quavers, roaring, humming,
Guitars, and every other sort of strumming."

And as it was in Venice in the year Anno Domini ——, so it was in Havana, Anno Domini 1862. If the diversion were confined to the limits of propriety, the carnival would not, perhaps, be such a scandal as it is unfortunately here. I will not speak of women promenading the streets, dressed up in male attire unblushingly, without even the disguise of a mask, for this outrage on public decency, although prohibited even at carnival times in the principal cities of Europe, is allowed by the police in Havana, and took place here. I speak of the many stabbing cases, called in Spanish *puñaladas*, which were committed, and some without even the shadow of offence, almost upon children. A lad of about sixteen, while walking along the Calle de la Reina, (Queen-street,) in advance of a party of masqueraders, was stabbed in the back by one of them, the knife passing through his body and protruding in front; the boy fell down dead, and the murderer, thanks to his mask, escaped. A negro child, sitting at the window of a house in Merced-street, was stabbed without any provocation by one of a party of masqueraders passing by, and at the last accounts it was expected would not survive. Other cases might be mentioned. The police statistics prove that after all its fun and revelry the Carnival is "more honored in the breach than in the observance thereof." I noticed, however, one improvement that must have tended to lessen somewhat the scenes of debauchery common on the Carnival nights among the more degraded classes of our colored population. The rows of miserable tents which the negroes were accustomed to raise on the open ground of the *Alameda* or *Prado*, in front of the city walls, near the *Monserrate* gate, were this year prohibited, I suppose on account of the improvements which are there in progress. For this reason, the colored gentry were obliged to content themselves with tables and benches arranged in rows along the Prado, in the open air, by which public decency and good morals were great gainers. However, the Carnival is over, and we are now in the more sober days of Lent, and it seems that the governing powers themselves are not altogether admirers of the abuses of the Carnival.

A circular has been issued from the palace, and directed to all the Governors and Lieutenant-Governors of the island, ordering that during Lent no public balls, whether masked or otherwise, are to be allowed in any place, and likewise that on the Fridays of Lent, as well as during the whole of Easter week, commencing from Good Friday, no public spectacles of any kind are to be permitted for the five days consecrated by the Catholic Church to the observance of religious ceremonies. The *finale*—or, rather, an extra night—of the Carnival, called here the *Piñata*, which took place on Sunday last, was less obstreperous than the three real days of that festivity, owing to the precautions taken by the Government. An order was previously published by the Governor of the city, stating that on the Sunday of the *Piñata* no masks would be allowed in the streets, and in the night-time only those that went to the public balls in carriages were permitted to wear them. This had the effect of making the city safer for those who happened to be out late.

The whole island has been thrown into the utmost consternation and alarm by an extraordinary murder. The parties assassinated were named LINARES and PERAZA. The former was a Cuban by birth and a hatter by trade. The other was a Spaniard, and owned a sugar estate in the neighborhood of the place where this double murder was committed. The unfortunate deceased left our city last month for Villaclara, where they passed the night, having in their possession, it is said, a large sum of money to be used for business purposes. The next morning they continued their journey, and were not again heard of until the bodies were discovered at the spot where the murder must have been perpetrated. This discovery was due to the vigilance of the authorities, who upon the first rumor, set out in search of the unfortunate victims. The bodies of LINARES and PERAZA were found in a hole in a thick forest, on a hill-side called Loma Mala, in the jurisdiction of Remedios. They were transferred to Villaclara, and having been placed in coffins hermetically sealed, were temporarily deposited in a vault.

It is reported that over thirty persons have been arrested as accomplices in this sanguinary assassination, some of them residents of Havana, wealthy, and occupying a respectable position in society. Some ascribe the murder to cupidity, and others to revenge, but revenge for what, is not stated. A veil of mystery envelops the whole affair, and this is not the country to get it quickly torn aside. Public officials, police authorities, and even the newspapers preserve an almost total silence, so that the result of the judicial investigation will probably never be known to the public at large. There is, however, one very singular circumstance, which shows that the perpetrators of the murder were not ignorant rustics. On the day of the murder a check for $5,000, signed by one of the deceased, was presented for payment in Havana, but the brother of the signer, to whom it was payable, refused to honor it, on account of a discrepancy in the signature. Shortly after a telegraphic message was received, apparently from the deceased, saying that "It was all right."

Two individuals, brothers, who resided in the vicinity of the place where the murder was committed, have been arrested on suspicion. It appears that they intended to take passage in the *Columbia*, on her last trip to New-York, and for that purpose came to Havana. A friend of one of the deceased, LINARES, recognized them, and mentioned the circumstance to his brother, who gave information to the police.

Her Catholic Majesty's steamers-of-war *Alava* and *Lealtad* arrived at this port on the 5th inst., from Vera Cruz, bringing back a part of the Spanish expeditionary forces stationed in Mexico, the *Alava* having on board the battalion of Chasseurs of Bailen, and the *Lealtad* the Fourth Battalion of Marine Infantry. The soldiers seem glad to return to Havana, and give very disparaging accounts of the unhealthiness of Vera Cruz. Intermittent fevers prevail to an alarming extent among the European allied forces, but singular to say, the English troops, although natives of a more northerly region, suffered less than the French or Spaniards.

As a specimen of the state of things in slaveholding Cuba, I send you an account of a slave-hunt which took place a few weeks ago near Trinidad. Don IGNACIO PUIG having received information that some runaway negroes had been seen in the woods bordering on the coffee estate of his father, called Emulacion Itabo, determined to make a search for them; some of the neighbors having first obtained permission of the authorities to do so. Not very far from the estate, a rancheria, and a cleared piece of land of about ten acres, which had been planted with sweet potatoes, tobacco, yams, rice, Indian corn, &c., was discovered. On approaching it the party found a band of negroes, armed with spears and cane-knives, who, instead of separating, showed fight. They were immediately ordered to surrender, and a promise was made to intercede with their owners for their pardon; but this command only emboldened them, and the party which was in pursuit was obliged to make use of its firearms. A mulatto, the property of a planter residing in Trinidad, was captured; one negro was killed, and the remainder were put to flight—some of them wounded. But one of the pursuers was hurt, and he but slightly.

The reported departure of Gen. SERRANO was, according to official accounts, regarded with much sorrow in the neighboring island of Santo Domingo. Don PEDRO RICART was sent from there to express to our Captain-General the regret experienced by the present Governor and Captain-General of the Spanish part of the Island, Gen. SANTANA, as well as by the corporation of the capital, Santo Domingo. Señor RICART arrived in the steamer *Cuba*. At the interview which he had with the Captain-General, he presented the two addresses, which were received with evident marks of cordiality. The address of the corporation includes the following not very laudatory account of their own population, but very flattering encomium upon our chief:

"Dragged in the dirt only by the corruption of its eternally noble sentiments, society in Santo Domingo would have been annihilated and destroyed, but your Excellency saved it from the shipwreck that threatened it, and it pays to-day such disinterestedness by a remembrance of its very great gratitude, if the noble conduct of your Excellency could be paid in this manner."

Notwithstanding all this, I have heard it said that the Dominicans are not by any means content with their new masters, and that there are parties in Santo Domingo who look to an alliance with the Haytians to recover their independence, which has been bartered away to Spain.

It is said that Gen. GASSETT, the second in command of the army in Cuba, and who was in command of the expeditionary Spanish army at Vera Cruz, until the arrival there of Gen. PRIM, will not return to that place.

Ex-Commissioner YANCEY, whose arrival here I mentioned in a former letter, left his hotel a few weeks ago very abruptly, and has not since been heard from. I strongly suspect that by this time he has either run the blockade and is safe in Dixie's land, or that he has been caught by some of the blockading squadron, and is, perhaps, snug on board one of Uncle Sam's cruisers. *Quien sabe?*

The *Diario de la Habana* still grumbles about the conduct of the National ships of war towards vessels entering into and going out of Matamoras. They claim that the above-named Mexican port is blockaded by the United States ship *Portsmouth*, and that the Captain pays no attention to remonstrances. The editor adds: "we are ignorant whether he is obeying his own caprice or the orders of the Government." Several vessels, some under the English flag, a few under that of the Confederates, and others under the Spanish flag have cleared for Matamoras, where a trade has suddenly sprung up, more than commensurate with the paucity of its population. The real object of this scarcely legitimate commerce everybody can easily guess at, and it would have been as well if the United States Government, for its own security, had seized upon Matamoras when the European Allied Powers seized upon Vera Cruz.

Private letters received here from Mexico City, dated the 27th of February, state that it was expected the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Señor DOBLADO, would return to the capital on the following day, the 28th ult. He would be present at the conference with the Commissioners of the Allies in connection with the Secretary of the Treasury, who is uncle to the Condesa de Reus, Gen. PRIM's wife, she being of Mexican origin. The same letters add that the family of the above-named lady were anxiously expecting her early arrival in Mexico City.

The steamer *Ciudad Condal* brings us information that the Privy Council of Madrid were in favor of suppressing the tax called *diezmo*, which is now levied in the Island of Cuba, and it was expected that this opinion would be approved of by her Majesty's Government.

In the neighboring Island of Santo Domingo the Government are erecting buildings for their troops at Samana, where a new town is springing up. The buildings for the military, already erected there, are a hospital at Samana, wooden barracks in the fort of Cacao for the accommodation of the troops, and a public oven at the same place. At *Bonoma*, or *Flechas de Colon*, the timber has been prepared for a vast hospital and buildings intended as dwellings for all the employes. Much praise is given to Brigadier BUCETA, who superintends the works, for his indefatigable zeal in getting the buildings ready.

During the last week we had some snaps of cold weather, which were very acceptable, as they were the first we have had during the Winter. The northers have also helped to bring into port many ships that had been kept off the coast. It is to be hoped that they will get a quick freight, for up to the present time there has not been much animation in the sugar market, and the large warehouses are fast filling with the staple of the Island.

LARA.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

A NOMINATION BY THE MAYOR—THE TAX LEVY—PASSAGE OF THE COMPTROLLER'S ORIGINAL BUDGET—WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE COMPTROLLER.

A regular meeting of the Board was held last evening, the President in the chair, and all the members present.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the Street Commissioner to report by what authority the Independent Telegraph Company are putting up wires through the City, and also by what right they use the poles of the Police Telegraph for that purpose.

A communication was received from the Mayor, nominating William Boles inspector of vessels, in place of Andrew Sheehan, the present incumbent. A motion to refer the communication was lost, as was also a motion to lay it on the table. After some discussion, the nomination was laid over for future action.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting a list of contracts of the Corporation filed and registered in his Department during the year 1861. The whole number of contracts for the year was 160.

Alderman GENET arose and stated that, inasmuch as the Aldermen and Councilmen had been unable to agree upon the Annual Appropriation bill, he moved that the Board of Aldermen adhere to the bill as amended by them, and let each Board defend its own action before the Legislature.

Alderman DAYTON moved, as an amendment, that the Board of Aldermen recede from the action taken on the bill at their last meeting. The amendment was carried by a vote of 9 to 8.

Alderman BRADY then moved that the Board concur in the bill as passed by the Councilmen.

Alderman GENET opposed the motion at length—ridiculing particularly the Councilmen appropriation of $25,000 for Belgian pavement, which was increased by the Aldermen to $450,000. He charged that the action of the Councilmen had been instigated by personal motives and private animosities, without regard to the interests of the public. He would much rather take the original estimates of the Comptroller than the bill as passed by the Councilmen, and he would close by moving that the original budget of the Comptroller be passed by this Board without alteration, as a substitute for the bill agreed upon at the last meeting.

Mr. DAYTON defended the Board of Councilmen from the charge of being actuated by personal animosities, and said the amendments made by the Aldermen were so extravagant that the Councilmen were left no alternative but to adhere to their action. He moved that the Board concur in the resolution of the Councilmen authorizing the Comptroller to make up a proper estimate for the ensuing year, and apply to the Legislature for an appropriation in accordance therewith.

The motion was opposed by Aldermen GENET, SMITH, FROMENT and BOOLE, and lost.

The motion of Alderman GENET to adopt the budget of the Comptroller, with such amendments as he had subsequently suggested, was then passed, by a vote of 14 to 3.

The Comptroller's weekly statement was received, and is as follows: Balance in treasury March 8, $2,446,350 42; receipts since, $91,679 39; payments, $170,068 86—leaving a balance on hand, March 15, of $2,367,942 95.

The Board concurred with the Councilmen in the resolution accompanying a communication from the Comptroller relative to the application of the Sinking Fund to the payment of the interest on the State debt; also authorizing him to apply to the Legislature for the passage of a law to provide means for the payment of the Defence bonds.

After some routine business, the Board adjourned to Monday next at 5 P. M.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT.

WEEKLY MORTALITY.

The City Inspector reports 435 deaths for the past week—of whom 104 were men, 92 women, 129 boys, and 110 girls. Of these 196 were adults, 239 children—showing an increase of 21 on the previous report.

STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

THE NEW GLASS STREET SIGNS—RENUMBERING STREETS.

Every citizen, and certainly every stranger, has had abundant and frequent cause for thanks to McEWEN, the Deputy Street Commissioner, who was the originator of the ground glass street sign placed in the gas lamps on the corner of every street and avenue in the City. Their great convenience has been abundantly tested and approved, but that there are some, who, from mischief or malice, seek to obliterate these useful sign-boards, is evident from the records of the office. During the past six months no less than 870 have been wantonly destroyed, of which only 100 were located below First-street. In Fifth-avenue, where no graceless scamps are expected or supposed to reside, no less than 100 have been broken or carried away; and this locality is only exceeded by the denizens of the Third, Fourth and Ninth avenues, the largest being the latter avenue, where 124 were demolished. In the lower portion of the City, and especially in those portions were rowdyism is assumed to be rampant, such as Mercer, Green, Grand, Broome and kindred streets, not a dozen signs have been destroyed or removed.

The same officer, about eighteen months since, devised a new system of numbering all the streets north of Fourth-street, commencing at Fifth-avenue and running east and west, and which, if carried into general operation, would obviate much, if not all, of the difficulty now occasioned by the renumbering of streets, and of which the TIMES gave a full description when it was first mooted. The plan was sanctioned by the Common Council, but notwithstanding Mr. Ewen is

was an action to recover certain securities deposited with the defendant on an alleged usurious loan of money. The defence set up is that the loan was not made to the plaintiff, but to the Mineral Point Railroad Company, of Wisconsin, whose agent it is alleged the plaintiff was. The amount claimed is $32,000. Case still on.

J. J. Cointer and C. S. Webb for plaintiff; Opdyke & Ackerman and D. D. Field for defendant.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court yesterday, before Judge McCunn, Mary Dunn was placed on trial for receiving stolen goods. From the testimony, it appeared that the accused was in the habit of sending her daughter, a child 8 years of age, to the public schools about the time they were being dismissed, to steal clothing belonging to the pupils. She had continued the practice for some time, when a detective was put on the track of the girl, and caught her in the act of committing a theft. On being arrested the girl made the above statement with regard to her mother's agency in the matter. The trial was adjourned before being finished, on account of the absence of a witness, and will be resumed this morning.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Russell et al. vs *James.*—Motion denied on conditions," otherwise granted.

Tabell et al. vs *Wells et al.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Coffey vs. *McBride.*—Motion granted on payment of $20, trial fee, and $10 costs of motion, within 10 days. Judgment to stand security.

Curtis et al vs. *Peet.*—Motion denied.

Gilhespi vs. *Small and others.*—Motion denied.

Bullock et al. vs. *Tomlinson et al.*—Motion granted; $10 costs.

Bodine et al. vs. *Gibbs et al.*—Motion denied; $10 costs to abide event of action.

Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. *Bowen and others.*—Order granted.

Hines vs. *Hines.*—An affidavit or other proof must be furnished that the adultery was not committed by the "privity or consent" of the plaintiff; in other respects the case is made out.

In the Matter of Ann M. Moore.—Order granted.

Kellogg vs. *Greene.*—Reference ordered to hear and determine.

Throckmorton vs. *Evans et al.*—Reference ordered to take proof of the demand, &c.

Betterlein et al. vs. *Rodewald, Jr., et al.*—Motion granted; $10 costs.

Davison vs. *Bowne et al.*—Motion granted. Plaintiff within five days to file security for costs. $10 costs of motion.

Martin vs. *Berrian.*—Motion granted.

Menck vs. *Greissman.*—Commission granted with stay of proceedings on giving the security mentioned in the affidavit.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before a Full Bench.

Clark, Receiver, &c., vs. *Acorta et al., Executors; Burnett et al.* vs. *Phalon; Fox* vs. *Schiel.*—Judgments affirmed in these cases.

Scott vs. *Lilenthal.*—Judgment reversed on terms. *Kane* vs. *Johnson.*—Verdict set aside and new trial granted, with costs to abide the event.

Chamberlain vs. *Dempsey; Poultney, General Guardian, &c.*—Judgment affirmed in these cases.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

Schlez vs. *Wohltman.*—Ordered that a writ of inquiry issue.

Forge vs. *Grap.*—Undertaking on injunction approved.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....March 17, 1862.

$15,000 U. S. 6s 1867	93¾	850 Erie Railway	36⅜
10,960 U. S. 6s '81. Reg	93¾	100 do	36⅜
6,000 U. S. 6s '81. Coup	93¾	100 do	36⅜
18,000 do	94	500 do	36⅜
14,000 do	94⅜	500 do	36⅜
5,000 U. S. 6s '81. Oreg.	93⅜	100 do	36⅜
3,000 War Loan, ⅝ year	93⅜	50 do	36⅜
3,000 Tres. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. Notes, small	100	50 do	36⅜
3,000 Ill. Canal B., '90	88½	29 Erie Railway Pref.	62¾
1,000 Ill. Int'rup B. '47	88½	10 do	62½
1,000 Ill. Coupon B., '62	90	300 do	b10 62½
1,000 Ill. C'pon Bs. '69	90	50 do	b30 62½
13,000 Ill. War Loan	80	150 Hudson River R	36
5,000 Tenn. 6's 'ten 61	61	50 do	b30 36
22,000 do	61	100 do	35⅞
55,000 Mo. State 6's	54	100 do	35⅞
5,000 do	53½	50 do	b60 36
600 B. N.Y.&E. 1stm.	83	20 Nor. & Wor. R	35
1,000 Hud. R. R. 1st m.	103⅜	100 do	57½
10,000 Hud. R. 3d m bs.	81½	200 do	57⅝
4,000 Cin. & Ft. W. R. p. b.	94⅜	100 do	b30 57⅝
2,000 Ill. S. 2d m.	73	275 M. So. & N. I. R.	24
48 Bank of Commerce	90	50 do	b30 24⅜
27 B. Commerce Scrip	92	50 do	b15 24
13 Merchants Bank	92	100 do	b30 24⅜
66 Amer. Ex. Bank	89⅞	150 do	b60 24⅜
20 Irving Bank	65	10 M. So. & N. I. G. S.	48
6 Continental Bank	85	50 Panama Railroad	125
$2,000 Am. Gold	b60 101⅛	50 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	65⅞
10,000 do	b10 101⅛	150 do	b60 66
$5,000 do	101⅛	50 do	b60 66
70,000 do	b60 101⅛	100 do	65⅝
52,000 do	101⅛	150 do	b30 65⅝
25 Cum Coal Pref	8½	700 Ill. Cen. Can. bd. S.	35⅜
145 Pacific Mail S. Co.	86½	20 Clev., Col. & C. R.	111
50 do	s10 95½	300 Cl. & Chic. R.	b10 70
100 N. Y. Central R.	s30 83⅜	do	69⅝
150 do	83⅜	200 Clev. & Tol. R.	46⅜
150 Harlem Railroad	13⅜	200 Chic. & K. I. R.	b10 57
100 do	13	100 do	b60 57⅜
300 Harlem R. Pref	32	150 do	57
800 do	b30 32¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000 U. S. 6s '81 Reg	93⅜	500 Erie Railway	b4 36⅜
10,000 do	93⅞	100 do	b30 36⅜
24,000 do	93⅜	100 do	36⅜
3,000 U. S. 6s, '81. Cou	93⅜	100 Erie R. Pref	62½
45,000 do	93⅜	200 do	62⅝
10,000 do	b30 94	48 do	62⅞
3,000 do	93⅜	100 M. S & N.I.G.S.	b60 48
3,000 Trea. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. Notes, small	100	100 Mich. Cen. R.	57
15,000 Mo. State 6s	b30 53⅞	100 M. So. & N. I. R.	b10 24
2,000 do	53⅜	100 do	23⅞
3,000 Tol. & W. 2d Mg.	46⅜	200 do	24⅛
4,000 Hud. R. R. 1st M.	103¾	100 Ill. Cen. R. Scp.	b30 65⅞
25 Pacific M. S. Co	95¾	100 do	65½
30 do	96¼	100 Gal & Chic. R.	69⅞
14,000 American Gold	101⅜	100 do	b1w 70
2,000 do	b30 101⅞	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	b30 46⅜
20,000 do	b60 101⅜	200 do	46⅛
30,000 do	101⅜	35 Mil. & P. du C. R.	24⅜
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	s10 83⅜	100 do	24⅝
500 do	s3½	200 do	24⅜
350 Hud. Riv. R	b30 36	100 do	25
25 do	36		

MONDAY, March 17—P. M.

The Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York, for the month of February, were completed this afternoon, and we are now enabled to bring our tables up to the 31st of that month, thus completing eight months of the current fiscal or Treasury year of the United States, beginning July 1, 1861.

The Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, during the month of February, 1862, were:

In Dutiable Goods, consumption direct	$7,086,714
Dutiable Goods warehoused	3,370,486
Free Goods	3,381,473
Total entries February, 1862	$13,810,133
Against February, 1861	14,067,640
Decrease this season	$257,507

There was also entered during the month, Foreign Specie of the value of $62,007, against $2,274,067 same month last year. The amount of Goods of the previous importation withdrawn from Bond was $3,466,641, or $96,155 more than went into Bond.

The exports for the month of February, 1862, were:

In Domestic Produce	$10,078,101
Foreign Goods reexported	257,823
Specie	3,776,919
Total clearances, February, 1862	$14,112,843
Against January, 1861:	
In Produce	$10,236,820
Foreign reexported	267,487
Specie	1,102,926
	$11,907,233
Increase this Season	$2,205,610

We annex our usual summary by months of the Trade of the past eight months of the current Treasury year, comparing the corresponding months of the previous Treasury year:

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1861-62. From July 1, '61.	vs.	1860-61. From July 1, '60.
July	7,942,000		24,817,000
August	7,836,000		25,798,000
September	6,074,000		16,005,000
October	7,884,000		15,703,000
November	8,740,000		14,974,000
December	9,263,000		15,079,000
January	12,457,000		19,565,000
February	13,810,000		14,068,000
Total eight months	$74,006,000		$146,009,000
Foreign Specie	11,401,000		17,701,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1861-62. From July 1.	vs.	1860-61. From July 1.
July	$9,553,000		$7,526,000
August	9,652,000		8,013,000
September	9,878,000		9,233,000
October	12,904,000		10,067,000
November	14,110,000		11,262,000
December	13,660,000		10,611,000
January	12,053,000		10,278,000
February	10,078,000		10,237,000
Total 8 months	$91,888,000		$77,227,000
Foreign reexported	2,671,000		4,645,000
Total 8 months	$94,559,000		$81,872,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1861-62. From July 1.	vs.	1860-61. From July 1.
July	11,000		6,564,000
August	3,000		7,455,000
September	16,000		3,758,000
October	15,000		2,106,000
November	48,000		525,000
December	893,000		202,000
January	2,658,000		59,000
February	3,777,000		1,103,000
Total 8 months	$7,411,000		$21,772,000

EXPORTS RECAPITULATED—EIGHT MONTHS.

	1861-'62 From July 1.	vs.	1860-61. From July 1.
Domestic Produce	$91,888,000		$77,227,000
Foreign Goods reexported	2,671,000		4,645,000
Specie	7,411,000		21,772,000
Total	$101,970,000		$103,644,000

CUSTOMS REVENUE AT NEW-YORK.

	1861-62. From July 1.	vs.	1860-61. From July 1.
July	2,069,590		4,504,066
August	1,558,824		4,496,243
September	1,642,382		3,038,803
October	1,672,616		2,632,078
November	1,851,384		1,794,748
December	2,334,847		1,171,862
January	3,351,657		2,059,202
February	3,565,064		2,528,736
Total 8 months	$17,846,364		$22,226,338

DELIVERIES OF CALIFORNIA GOLD AT NEW-YORK.

	1861-62. From July 1.		1860-61. From July 1.
July 4	$811,368	July 12	1,514,884
July 15	1,244,000	July 23	673,290
Aug. 2	2,128,242	Aug. 2	988,678
Aug. 13	944,568	Aug. 13	1,003,381
Aug. 23	1,176,434	Sept. 2	934,553
Aug. 23	798,833	Sept. 12	791,661
Sept. 3	757,629	Sept. 23	1,202,657
Sept. 13	1,100,693	Oct. 14	870,157
Sept. 23	953,340	Oct. 20	992,484
Oct. 4	932,776	Oct. 23	810,225
Oct. 13	1,011,707	Nov. 2	1,241,939
Oct. 23	1,026,332	Nov. 14	911,620
Nov. 3	887,805	Nov. 26	1,087,071
Nov. 15	875,730	Dec. 3	822,419
Nov. 25	829,807	Dec. 14	1,083,213
Dec. 4	870,246	Dec. 25	1,225,219
Dec. 16	979,005	Jan. 3	1,455,385
Dec. 23	822,058	Jan. 13	1,446,219
Jan. 4	710,842	Jan. 25	1,246,029
Jan. 14	885,923	Feb. 3	1,514,154
Jan. 25	602,767	Feb. 12	1,052,313
Feb. 3	850,000	Feb. 25	1,056,426
Feb. 14	614,146	Total 8 ms	$24,723,091
Feb. 25	759,246		
Total 8 ms	$20,573,497		

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, March 15, 1862, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of March 8:

Decrease in Loans	$2,432,732
Increase in Specie	336,406
Increase in Circulation	35,660
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	3,419,024

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury specie average of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	March 16, 1861.	March 15, 1862.	March 8, 1862.
Capital	$69,307,000	$69,051,000	$69,051,000
Loans	122,609,925	130,622,776	133,055,148
Specie	36,219,676	30,773,050	30,436,644
Circulation	2,392,347	5,904,866	5,869,206
Gross Deposits	110,446,541	122,123,036	122,634,190
Exchanged	19,916,762	10,626,329	18,918,762
Undrawn	90,529,779	100,296,704	103,715,728
In Sub-Treasury	6,720,805	5,462,937	6,155,486

The Bank return this afternoon reflects the large reduction of Loans to the Government. The ordinary line of Loans and discounts is understood to be nearly three millions higher than last week, while the aggregate line (including Loans to Government) is over two millions lower. The deposit line is drawn down in part for the purchase of Government Stocks and in part to deposit with the Sub-Treasury at 5 ₱ cent. interest. The Specie average continues to show a moderate increase.

The Supplemental Treasury Bill finally passed both Houses of Congress to-day, and will no doubt be signed by the President to-morrow. It authorizes the payment of the twelve months Treasury certificates of Government in debtedness directly through the disbursing officers to the acknowledged creditors of the Government. These certificates are understood to be already prepared in even thousands. The bill also makes the existing issue of United States Notes a legal tender. It also authorizes the Secretary to purchase Gold for the payment of the public interest with any of the Bonds or Notes of the Government now authorized by law to be issued including, of course, United States Notes of Circulation. It also enlarges the line of deposits with the Treasury to $50,000,000, at a rate of interest not to exceed 5 ₱ cent. ₱ annum. The provisions of this measure will greatly facilitate the operations of the Treasury, besides relieving the pressure of audited claims by the issue of twelve-months 6 ₱ cent. Scrip. The existing issue of United States Notes is made lawful money with the legal tender United States Notes soon to be issued under the act of Feb. 25. They are left with the additional advantage of being receivable for Customs until finally withdrawn from circulation.

The market for Money opens this week very quietly. The supply is easy to the Stock Brokers and also on prime Merchant paper, at 6@7 ₱ cent., and the demand is only moderate. The principal transactions with the Stock firms is on Government security at 6 ₱ cent. Gold shows a fraction higher in the market rate, 101⅜@101½ ₱ cent. Exchange is steady 111¼@112 ₱ cent., business done at 111½ ₱ cent. with first-class Bankers. The Continental rates are as follows:

Paris—60 days' sight ₱ dollar	5f. 7½c.
Paris—3 days' sight ₱ dollar	5f. 43¾c.
Amsterdam—60 days' sight ₱ guilder	42¼c.
Hamburg—60 days' sight ₱ marc banco	37¼c.
Frankfort—60 days' sight ₱ florin	43c.
Bremen—60 days' sight ₱ rix dollar	81¾c.

There was an additional rise of ⅛@1 ₱ cent. in Government Stocks of 1881 to-day, under a strong demand for cash and buyer 30 days. The highest price paid was 94½, buyer 30 days, and 94, cash. This at the early Board. The advance brought forward sellers in the afternoon, and the quotation closed 93½ ₱ cent. cash, and 94, buyer 30 days. The 7.30 ₱ cent. Treasury Bonds, firm at 99⅛@100. The State 6 ₱ cents. of Illinois also rose ⅜ ₱ cent., selling at 90. For Missouris the demand improved ⅜ ₱ cent. Tennessees were steady, at 61@61½ ₱ cent. There was some inquiry for Gold at 101½ on buyer's option, and 101⅝, ₱ cent. cash. The Railway Share list was animated on Eries, but dull, in the forenoon, on New-York Central and the Westerns. At and after the Second Board there was more done in Central at 83½@83¾, closing 83⅝, buyer 3 days, and for Galena 70 ₱ cent. was paid and bid for more. The common shares of Michigan Southern were wanted at 24½@24¾ ₱ cent., and Toledo closed steady at 46⅛ ₱ cent. Both classes of Erie continued firm to the close, 36¾ and 62½ respectively. There was a renewed demand for the common shares of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien. The general market left off firm, about as follows:

N. Y. Central	83⅝	Mich. Central	57
Erie	36¾	Rock Island	57
Erie Preferred	62½	Pacific	95¼
Toledo	46⅝	Panama	121¾
Mich. Southern	24¾	Missouris	53⅞
Mich. Guaranteed	47¾	United States 6s	92¾

The following are the bids to-day for the City Bank Shares. The demand continues firm, without calling out much stock:

Manhattan	125	Chatham	75
Merchants'	92	Bank of the Republic	92
Union	91	Bank of N. America	90
America	100	Hanover	72
North River	65	Irving	65
Fulton	115	Metropolitan	95
Butchers' & Drovers'	107	East River	82½
Mech. & Traders'	110	Shoe and Leather	92
Commerce	89	Corn Exchange	90
Commerce, scrip	91	St. Nicholas	82
Mech. B'k'g Ass'n	81	Marine	100
Broadway	125	Commonwealth	80
Ocean	73	Atlantic	40
Mercantile	105	New-York County	85
American Exchange	89⅜	Park	100
Pacific	112		

The Railway Mortgages are steady. The following are the bids to-day:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	95	M. S. & N. I. s. f.	79½
N. Y. Cen. sixes, sub	90	Pac. R. 7s, gt'd. by Mo.	89
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	100	Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75	94
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	102	T. H. & A. firsts 7 ₱ c.	94
N. Y. Cen., 7s, c., '76	102	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	85¼
Erie firsts, '88	105½	Chi. & N. W. 1sts, 2d series	46¾
Erie seconds, ext'd, '64	99	Chi. & N. W. seconds	16½
Erie seconds, '79	101	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	40
Erie thirds, '83	92	Galena & Chi. firsts	99
Erie fourths, '80	86¾	Galena & Chi. seconds	97
Erie fifths, '85	77	L. S. & Wab. firsts	77
Hudson firsts, '69	103	L. S. & Wab. seconds	46¼
Hudson thirds, '75	81¾	Mil. & Miss. firsts	88½
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	99½	Del., Lack. & West. 2ds	93
Harlem seconds, '64	91	Clev. & Tol. firsts, s. f.	86
Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ c. '69-'72	98¾	M. & P. Du C. first pref.	79
Chi., Bur. & Q. firsts	99	M. & P. Du C. sec. pref.	56
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. firsts	94	Warren Railroad	80
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. seconds	72½	Det., M. & T. Bonds	78
N. Indiana firsts	91	Bell. & Ill. Town seconds	42
N. Ind. Gosh. Line	89½	C., P. & Ash. div. bds.	100

The February earnings of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Road are unofficially reported at $90,000, being an increase of $30,000 on the same month last year. Since the beginning of the new fiscal year of the Company, Dec. 1, the following are the earnings:

December	$113,174
January	90,674
February	90,000
Total three months	$293,848
Against same time 1861	185,788
Increase	$108,060

The annual business of the line went up from $797,000 to $1,112,000 in 1861. It promises this year to reach over $1,300,000.

The following was this day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer:

Total Receipts	$1,394,905 72
Total Payments	1,103,707 38
Total Balance	5,754,136 31

The receipts for Customs were $159,000, and $400,000 from depositors.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS

Banks.	Loans. March 15.	Loans. March 8.	Specie. March 15.	Specie. March 8.
Bk. of New-York	5,339,122	5,302,032	1,067,623	1,067,772
Manhattan Co.	4,962,458	4,906,911	1,880,935	1,888,294
Merchants' Bank	5,318,783	5,586,132	1,419,238	1,407,556
Mechanics' Bank	3,705,332	3,882,142	557,701	557,457
Union Bank	2,673,700	2,584,443	1,411,227	1,391,079
Bank of America	6,401,683	6,786,239	795,799	734,759
Phenix Bank	3,320,100	3,527,033	534,192	542,589
City Bank	2,817,399	2,691,316	1,633,787	1,541,631
Tradesmen's Bank	1,513,893	1,507,102	207,902	195,106
Fulton Bank	1,841,541	1,895,281	419,259	407,371
Chemical Bank	1,899,423	1,958,472	2,459,948	2,462,501
Merch. Exch. Bk.	1,944,054	1,816,554	196,572	197,154
National Bank	2,092,012	2,144,646	413,775	415,288
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,755,397	1,854,717	222,510	223,939
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	988,989	1,043,169	209,901	193,334
Greenwich Bank	371,693	338,843	419,183	417,940
Leather Man. Bk.	1,434,025	1,444,968	882 890	892,349
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,209,491	1,228,790	241,088	239,426
Bk. St. New-York	4,300,146	4,263,714	885,486	914,434
Am. Exchange Bk.	6,581,635	6,608,974	2,296,748	2,301,414
Bk. of Commerce	13,768,925	14,558,432	1,625,510	1,430,996
Broadway Bank	3,568,184	3,746,087	1,558,785	1,576,348
Ocean Bank	1,692,302	1,780,293	233,964	229,987
Mercantile Bank	3,635,682	3,774,635	640,356	640,356
Pacific Bank	1,115,552	1,120,390	213,648	206,290
Bank of Republic	3,668,871	3,802,019	995,558	1,102,720
Chatham Bank	670,014	701,766	101,381	100,560
People's Bank	692,425	681,562	93,236	92,617
Bank of N. Am.	2,204,234	2,289,834	233,356	225,916
Hanover Bank	1,625,774	1,702,193	153,261	153,534
Irving Bank	728,962	753,344	86,212	88,434
Metropolitan Bk.	7,517,606	7,623,086	1,484,822	1,486,222
Citizen's Bank	757,559	779,983	142,698	143,272
Nassau Bank	1,810,629	1,864,866	286,702	286,049
Market Bank	1,470,337	1,542,008	243,620	232,727
St. Nicholas Bank	1,283,550	1,258,800	147,065	161,096
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	2,809,356	3,009,889	260,555	261,787
Corn Exch. Bank	2,015,662	1,940,365	363,074	353,253
Continental Bank	3,143,738	2,917,114	333,078	316,206
Bk. of Commw'th	1,578,606	1,592,346	243,994	257,618
Oriental Bank	555,705	558,787	100,270	100,831
Marine Bank	1,154,899	1,143,114	163,396	163,154
Atlantic Bank	743,483	788,817	101,203	100,300
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	2,682,480	2,537,555	283,937	306,160
Park Bank	5,869,344	6,670,873	1,868,231	1,774,573
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	789,674	864,127	151,663	151,355
Grocers' Bank	498,567	502,493	69,455	70,091
North River Bank	615,336	550,702	90,803	90,342
East River Bank	310,351	236,744	38,156	41,663
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	865,190	882,717	220,777	223,218
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	398,480	398,072	98,269	96,374
N. Y. Exch. Bank	317,976	326,645	65,886	66,483
Bull's Head Bank	408,456	406,352	45,620	46,158
N. Y. County Bank	305,139	292,320	58,173	55,480
Total	130,622,776	133,055,148	$30,773,050	$30,436,644
	Decrease	$2,432,372	Increase	$336,406

Banks.	Circulation. March 15.	Circulation. March 8.	Deposits—Net. March 15.	Deposits—Net. March 8.
Bk. of New-York	356,483	336,559	3,912,896	4,079,708
Manhattan Co.	138,264	134,399	5,783,628	5,651,817
Merchants' Bank	83,754	82,682	3,732,712	3,825,541
Mechanics' Bank	154,328	167,516	2,740,384	3,942,722
Union Bank	93,349	96,423	2,079,730	1,967,245
Bank of America	69,176	63,500	5,455,010	5,431,654
Phenix Bank	62,450	68,764	2,373,368	2,435,628
City Bank			3,205,612	3,398,597
Tradesmen's Bank	114,358	110,353	1,654,874	1,600,161
Fulton Bank	99,357	106,181	1,447,123	1,504,056
Chemical Bank	164,658	169,788	4,463,530	4,541,716
Merch. Exch. Bk.	79,370	89,057	1,041,672	1,021,023
National Bank	77,786	80,779	1,140,412	1,200,849
Butch. & Drov. Bk	171,336	164,941	1,096,112	1,108,427
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	148,720	139,998	909,111	930,015
Greenwich Bank	49,179	52,850	540,799	580,073
Leather Man. Bk.	72,941	74,019	1,462,419	1,494,142
Seventh Ward Bk.	84,770	82,947	856,129	881,474
Bk. St. New-York	87,769	91,960	3,391,748	3,358,125
Am. Exchange Bk.	149,613	124,861	4,863,045	5,272,465
Bk. of Commerce	1,975	1,975	5,628,531	5,629,878
Broadway Bank	279,253	259,253	4,352,275	4,526,320
Ocean Bank	48,436	48,419	1,075,522	1,128,960
Mercantile Bank	7,476	7,551	2,525,905	2,548,557
Pacific Bank	126,265	134,991	914,250	922,033
Bank of Republic	160,825	148,491	2,847,695	3,231,999
Chatham Bank	43,918	45,431	431,162	458,622
People's Bank	46,230	50,428	515,113	542,959
Bank N. Am.	97,310	91,857	1,895,761	1,911,055
Hanover Bank	42,064	54,891	859,518	903,100
Irving Bank	92,640	87,253	462,519	483,022
Metropolitan Bk.	141,828	157,773	5,363,333	5,566,079
Citizen's Bank	127,368	126,338	638,927	679,348
Nassau Bank	59,007	62,825	1,234,108	1,320,026
Market Bank	142,213	132,301	970,457	1,020,168
St. Nicholas Bank	67,918	66,341	818,193	874,455
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	278,769	298,094	1,771,541	1,818,406
Corn Exch. Bank	190,919	191,398	1,228,986	1,250,241
Continental Bank	196,358	189,082	1,465,638	2,314,427
Bk. of Commw'th	274,315	272,166	1,027,483	1,065,416
Oriental Bank	67,546	64,989	452,616	422,029
Marine Bank	144,013	128,147	880,388	893,791
Atlantic Bank	94,799	92,558	308,815	374,415
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	108,826	94,546	2,173,936	2,245,502
Park Bank	129,606	119,282	6,615,367	6,536,212
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	63,060	54,418	560,799	687,351
Grocers' Bank	29,777	31,582	355,340	362,190
North River Bank	51,502	51,449	495,654	436,918
East River Bank	102,476	100,107	220,107	210,677
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	56,679	63,112	673,203	672,415
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	100,051	98,322	299,706	316,540
N. Y. Exch. Bank	95,360	95,400	310,487	327,206
Bull's Head Bank	128,923	128,457	374,407	372,902
N. Y. County Bank	68,909	67,963	248,820	240,814
Total	$5,904,866	$5,869,206	100,296,704	103,715,728
	Increase	$35,660	Decrease	$3,419,024

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, March 17.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State 5s, 84½; Reading Railroad, 21⅜; Morris Canal, 41; Long Island Railroad, 11½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 45. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 17, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 73 bbls. Ashes, 11,588 bbls. Flour, 326 bbls. and 32 bags Corn Meal, 6,298 bushels Wheat, 500 bushels Corn, 333 bushels Rye, 2,828 bushels Oats, 3,437 bushels Malt, 3,961 pkgs. Provisions, and 2,738 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 150 bbls., at $5 75 for Pots, and $5 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in limited request, to-day, at unchanged prices.

COTTON—Is inactive and prices are irregular.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A very moderate demand prevails for State and Western Flour, at unchanged prices. Holders are generally eager to sell, but reluctant to make any important concessions to buyers. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 9,200 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 25@$5 35; inferior to choice extra State at $5 45@$5 70—chiefly at $5 50@$5 55; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 25@$5 35; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 45@$6 10; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 50@$6 25; inferior extra Ohio at $5 70@$5 75; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 75@$5 85, chiefly at $5 80 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 25@$5 35
Extra State	5 45@ 5 70
Superfine Western	5 25@ 5 35
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 45@ 6 10
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 50@ 6 25
Inferior extra Ohio	5 70@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 75@ 5 85
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 95@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 75@ 5 85
Extra Genesee	5 75@ 6 85
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 80@ 6 85

Southern Flour is dull and heavy; sales 670 bbls., at $5 70@$6 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, and $6 05@$7 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour continues in moderate demand, including superfine at $5 30@$5 35; extra at $5 50@$6 50 ₱ bbl.; sales 700 bbls. Rye Flour rules quiet at $3@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is inquired for, at $2 90 for Jersey; $3 25 for New-Haven, and $3 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour $1 95@$2 05 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been depressed, and prices have favored buyers. The reported sales since our last comprise only 25,600 bushels, including White Canada, on private terms; White Western at $1 43; Red Western (

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS.—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

IRVING HALL—GOTTSCHALK'S MATINEE.

MARY PREVOST'S THEATRE, (late Wallack's)—RICHARD III.

NIBLO'S—THE COLLEEN BAWN—THE MAGIC SHIRT.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE MACARTHY, OR PRES o' DAY.

WINTER GARDEN—THE BELLE OF THE SEASON.

WALLACK'S—THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS, SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Flag-Officer FOOTE, attacked the rebel position at Island No. 10, in the Mississippi River, between Hickman and New Madrid, on Sunday, and at the date of the last dispatches, received from Cairo, previous to going to press, 4 P. M., on Sunday, the fight was still progressing. The flotilla left Cairo at 5½ o'clock in the morning, and at 9 o'clock rounded to about three miles above the island, and prepared for action. The rebel position was found to be a very strong one, with a large number of guns mounted, and in addition a floating battery, and several gunboats. A battery above the island was first shelled by the mortar-boats, and the enemy were compelled to leave it several times, but returned to it again. Shells could be thrown into the fortifications on the island easily, and the place would doubtless soon be rendered untenable. The rebels, however, would most likely make a desperate fight, from the fact that Gen. POPE was below them at New-Madrid, in full command of the river, with heavy artillery and the fortifications deserted by them on Thursday night. The rebel force was estimated at from 15,000 to 20,000. P. S.—Just as we are going to press a dispatch from St. Louis announces that "*Island No. 10 is ours!*"

The late successes of our forces on the Southern coast has rendered necessary the creation of a new Military Department, including South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. Major-Gen. HUNTER has been assigned to its command, with his headquarters at Beaufort.

Under the recent order prohibiting the publication of war news calculated to give information to the enemy, issued by Secretary STANTON, the printing office of the Washington *Sunday Chronicle* was yesterday seized, and its editor placed under arrest, by order of the Military Governor of the District. On being brought before the authorities, however, the editor explained that the prohibited news, for the publication of which he was arrested, crept into the paper without his knowledge, and he was allowed to go, on giving assurance that no such circumstance should again occur.

The Senate yesterday took final action on the Supplemental Treasury bill, by concurring in the amendments as agreed to in Committee of Conference on Friday. The House had previously concurred, and the bill now goes to the President for his approval. It authorizes the Secretary to pay out his twelve months 6 per cent. certificates to the public creditors; to purchase coin to pay the public interest, when required, with any of the bonds of the Government now authorized by law to be issued, or with United States Notes, and to receive on deposit at not over 5 per cent. interest, any part of $50,000,000, in place of $25,000,000, as in the Act of Feb. 25.

Our advices from Winchester render it probable that the rebel army under JACKSON has not stopped at Strasburgh, as at first supposed, but has continued its retreat up the Valley of the Shenandoah, in the direction of Harrisonburgh and Staunton, from which latter point JACKSON doubtless intends to make his way by railroad to Gordonsville, less than thirty miles distant.

Telegraphic communication between Fortress Monroe and Washington has not yet been restored, and our latest advices from the former point are consequently only to Sunday afternoon. At that time everything was quiet. The steamer *Suwannee* had arrived from Roanoke Island and Hatteras Inlet with mails and passengers, but brought no intelligence of importance—at least, none which is divulged.

It is stated in our Washington dispatches, on the authority of Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH, that Gen. BURNSIDE has probably ere this made an attack upon Newbern, N. C.

Gen. FREMONT yesterday had an interview with the President, to settle the preliminaries to taking command of the Mountain Department, for which he will start as soon as possible. His Staff will be determined upon at an early day.

Letters from Cumberland Ford, as late as March 6, make it certain that the rebels were in possession of the gap at that date. They had been reinforced by seven regiments. Col. CARTER, in command of the National forces, writes under date of March 6: "The proclamation of I. G. HARRIS, rebel Governor of Tennessee, drafting everybody, has caused a tremendous influx of East Tennessee Union men, anxious to enlist. Over 800 men arrived in camp yesterday, and large numbers are arriving every day."

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a petition was presented from citizens of New-York, asking Congress to stop the agitation of the Slavery question' and attend to the restoration of the Union. A bill providing for the organization of the Army Corps, Staffs, &c., was reported from the Military Committee. The Committee on Territories was instructed to inquire into the expediency of so altering the boundaries of Kansas as to include the Indian Territory. The report of the Committee of Conference on the bill to provide for the purchase of coin was agreed to. A resolution was adopted instructing the Naval Committee to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for testing mail for war vessels. The joint resolution authorizing the President to assign the command of troops in the field without regard to seniority, was called up, but was recommitted to the Committee on Military Affairs. The Post-office Appropriation bill was debated, and an amendment was made, providing that all American vessels shall, when required, transport the United States mails for the usual compensation. The bill was then passed. The bill for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia was postponed until to-day. The Senate then went into Executive session, and confirmed the appointments of several Brigadier-Generals, and afterwards adjourned.

In the House, the Senate joint resolution relative to the disbursement of State moneys to volunteers, was passed. The report of the Committee of Conference on the Sutler bill was agreed to. It provides that sutlers shall have a lien upon a soldier's pay to the extent of only one-sixth the amount due him. The Secretary of War was called upon to inform the House by whose authority certain vessels were recently chartered, and the amount of compensation to be paid for them, etc. Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, asked leave to introduce a resolution asking by what authority Mrs. BRISTOW, of Georgetown, seized two men and had them imprisoned in Baltimore, and whether the proceeding was not in violation of the Constitution. Objection was made, and the resolution could not then be received, but subsequently Mr. LOVEJOY introduced it, and it was passed, after an ineffectual effort to table it. The Military Committee was instructed to inquire into the matter of securing better medical treatment for sick and wounded soldiers. The House then considered the Tax bill in Committee of the Whole, until the adjournment.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the steamer *Roanoke*, which arrived at this port yesterday, from Havana on the 12th inst., we receive advices from Vera Cruz to the 4th. The Government of JUAREZ had ratified the Convention agreed upon by Gen. PRIM and Señor DOBLADO, the details of which have already been published in the TIMES. The troops of the Allies had set out for Cordova, Orizaba and Tehuacan, as arranged, and everything seemed to indicate that the disputes in question would be settled amicably, and that guarantees would be obtained for the future. It appears that one of the stipulations made at the conference between Generals PRIM and DOBLADO was that no more troops should be landed. Under this, some Spanish troops returned to Cuba, and the expected French reinforcements under Gen. LORENCEZ were to return without landing. The English forces will return *viâ* Bermuda to England. Their mules, harness, &c., were sold to the French, who started for Tuhuacan on the 27th. Negotiations were to commence at Orizaba on the 1st of April. Meantime MARQUEZ, with five thousand Mexican troops, holds the road from Vera Cruz to Mexico. An American citizen, belonging to Lowell, Mass., bearer of dispatches from the Washington Government to Minister CORWIN, was murdered on the 24th ult., while going from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico. His name is ADDISON T. ARLEN.

From Havana the news is interesting. It is stated that the capture of the Spanish bark *Teresa*, mentioned in our former advices, had been declared illegal. A number of rebel schooners, with small quantities of cotton on board, had reached Havana. Several rebel schooners had also been captured, and taken into Key West, including the *William Mallory*. Great excitement had been created throughout the whole island of Cuba by the mysterious murder of two prominent citizens of Havana in a forest in the centre of the island. Over thirty persons are said to have been arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the crime. Two slave-dealers had also been murdered at Havana. The assassins were four in number, including a mulatto, who confessed the crime, and is under trial.

Honduras dates are to the 27th of February. A favorable reaction had occurred, and order was being restored. MEDINA had been chosen President *pro tem.*

Yesterday, being St. Patrick's Day, the anniversary was duly celebrated by our Irish citizens in this City and Brooklyn. The morning was fine and for years so magnificent a parade has not taken place. In the procession was the gallant Sixty-ninth, which, on the line of march received a complete ovation. The streets were crowded, and the Park, where the pageant passed in review before Mayor OPDYKE, was literally packed with human beings. In the evening, the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick gave a dinner at the Metropolitan Hotel, which was very largely attended. Speeches were made, and the whole affair passed off most pleasantly.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, voted to recede from their action of the previous meeting upon the tax levy, but refused to concur in the bill as passed by the Board of Councilmen. After some discussion, the original budget of the Comptroller, with such alterations as he had himself subsequently suggested, was adopted by the Board by a vote of 14 to 3. The Mayor sent in the nomination of WILLIAM BOISE for Inspector of Vessels, in place of ANDREW SHEHAN, the present incumbent. It was laid over. The weekly statement of the Comptroller shows the receipts into the City Treasury for the week ending March 13, to be $91,679 39; payments, $170,000 86; leaving a balance on hand, including the balance of the previous week, of $2,367,942 95.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Times* states, that Government has decided to make Cairo a permanent naval dépôt, and has purchased the large wharf-boat at that place, which belonged to GRAHAM, HALIDAY & Co., for $17,000. It is the largest wharf-boat in the country, being 320 feet long and 70 feet wide. It is new, only finished one week before the troops occupied Cairo last Spring. It is well fitted up in the second story for offices, &c., and is in charge of Capt. ROBERT GETTY.

The steamer *Oriental* leaves to-day for Port Royal, S. C. The mails for the naval forces and SHERMAN'S Division, at and near that place, will close at 7 A. M.

In the case of JONES *vs.* The Niagara Fire Insurance Company, to recover on a policy of insurance, to which the defence was arson to secure the insurance, on the part of the plaintiff's assignor, the jury now found for the plaintiff for his claim, $3,200. The case was stated in the TIMES of the 13th inst. A case is now pending before Justice JAMES, at the Circuit of the Supreme Court, wherein a "jour. tailor" seeks to recover of a "merchant tailor" $15,000 for slanders upon his character, by reason of which he claims to have lost a lucrative situation.

The Stock Market rose ¼@1 ₱ cent. on Government Stocks yesterday. In other descriptions the dealings were steady; prices finally closing firm. Gold, 101⅜@101½; Exchange, 111¼@112.

Limited transactions were reported in Flour yesterday at essentially unaltered prices. Wheat was rather more freely purchased, but at drooping rates. A fair business was transacted in Corn and Rye at uniform quotations. Cotton was dull and unsettled. Rice, Sugars and Whisky were more active. Hay, Molasses, Tallow and the principal kinds of Oils were in pretty good demand. Provisions were less freely dealt in. Fruit, Hops, Metals, Seeds, Spices, Hemp and Candles were quiet. The freight engagements were light.

BLOCKADE OF THE RIO BRAVO.—Through Havana comes the news that the mouth of the Rio Grande is vigilantly blockaded by the sloop-of-war *Portsmouth*. The right to close a river dividing our own from the Mexican Republic, may not be literally sustainable; but there is every reason to believe the exercise of a reasonable surveillance will not be objectionable to the Government of Mexico, or to that of any State preserving friendly relations with the United States. What is accomplished by a coast-guard at that particular point is not only a check upon intercourse between Texas and Cuba by way of Matamoras and Brownsville, but a demonstration that neither France or England is covertly nullifying the blockade by encouraging the shipment of Southern produce to Europe through Mexico. Thus justice is done to all parties, including the rebels, who alone suffer. Their afflictions are, however, only for a season. A few weeks and the blockade will be raised.

A Peace Message from Mexico

The news received from Mexico to the 4th inst. does not encourage the idea of a protracted stay of the European troops in the country. The preliminaries of La Soledad have not only been signed by the Allied Plenipotentiaries, but approved by JUAREZ. These inaugurate negotiations on the basis that the coming of the ships and soldiery was uncalled for by anything in the internal condition of the Republic; and so far as the reoganization of the Government is concerned, and the substitution of a monarchical or any other form for the present, the mission of the three Powers is ended. The only business left them is that which they have an unquestionable right to execute, namely, the collection of certain arrears of interest on the National debt, amounting, perhaps, to a hundredth part of the cost of the expedition Guarantees for the future will also be obtained, amounting to the current value of such very common commodities in the Spanish-American market.

In the early arrival at this pacific solution of what threatened to be a Continental imbroglio, there are various topics of congratulation. One of these is the withdrawal of Great Britain from the councils of the Allies, a step she felt called upon to take in order to discountenance the impression that her people are willing to abandon their antecedents, by imposing upon an unwilling people an absolute sovereign. The reëmbarkation of the British marines, confirms this wise revision of the policy which brought about the triple treaty, and removes the last ground of complaint against that supposed unfairness and duplicity which prompted intervention in cis-Atlantic questions, at a moment when the Government of the United States was unable to exert its due share of influence in their settlement. No exception can be taken to any measures which the British Government may take for the protection of the property and persons of its subjects in Mexico or elsewhere, so long as the independence of no people is sacrificed in the vindication.

Another occasion of the profoundest satisfaction is that the doctrine of Mr. MONROE remains unviolated. There is now no necessity for disguising the existence of a strong sentiment among our people in favor of overturning any throne the Allies might set up in Mexico. It had come to be discussed as a thing in itself eminently proper, and quite, as a matter of course, that upon the conclusion of our own struggle, now not distant, the vast armies we should have at liberty must be instantly utilized in a Mexican campaign, which should replace a neighboring and friendly people in the possession of its sovereign rights, and assert the justice of the New World conducting its own affairs without the disturbing interference of European Powers. Happily this task, which in the generous counsels of the people had perhaps been underrated, is avoided. No future rupture of negotiations and resumption of hostilities can recall and annul the formal declaration made by the full-powered envoys of the Allied cabinets, that the existing Government of Mexico has all the strength and hold upon popular opinion necessary to justify its perpetuity; and that the actual Administration is both by law and right the constitutional agent of that Government. They have admitted the absence of any occasion for disturbing the actual order. It might have been more to the purpose if there had been some confession of the impropriety of interference in the internal machinery of an independent Government; but the envoys were not in confessional, and there was no call to repudiate a principle which rumor only had ascribed to the European Governments. We may accept the single fact as it stands, that the future course of Mexican affairs will be free from all elements involving the dignity or security of the American Government, and that no fresh raid into the land of the Aztecs will form an appendix to the volume of national history we are now penning with so much cost and pains and popular sacrifice.

GEN. TYLER AND THE BATTLE OF BLACKBURN'S FORD.—The *Tribune* has made another discovery. On the strength of a remark made by one of its correspondents to the effect that "the most vulnerable approach to Manassas is that by way of Blackburn's Ford, it says:

"Gen. TYLER was then of opinion that *if he could have had the whole artillery under Gen.* MCDOWELL'S *command*, some sixty pieces in all, instead of the six or eight pieces which were under his command, he might at that time have routed the enemy from Manassas, by an artillery attack alone. This view we believe Gen. TYLER *still firmly holds*, and others who have now surveyed the ground for the first time, seem inclined to adopt it also."

There is very little doubt in the mind of any subordinate officer, probably, that if *he* had supreme command things would be much better managed. Possibly it was a mistake on the part of Gen. SCOTT, that Gen. TYLER did not command the army at Bull Run instead of Gen. MCDOWELL;—according to the *Tribune* Gen. TYLER "firmly holds" that opinion. Whether many others will concur in it or not, remains to be seen.

Gen. MCDOWELL believed that it would be a very rash undertaking to throw his untried army upon a superior force, strongly intrenched, by an attack directly *in front*. He made his plans accordingly for a flank movement,—and went in person to superintend it, or to examine the ground to determine its feasibility. He ordered Gen. TYLER to advance beyond Centreville with a sufficient force and "*observe the road*" to Blackburn's Ford, so as to prevent any attempt of the enemy from that direction to gain our rear. This was all Gen. TYLER was directed or expected to do. Gen. MCDOWELL knew the strength of the enemy, and the position of his batteries at that point, and had no thought either of making an attack there, or even of making a *reconnoissance* in force. Gen. TYLER'S movement was to be purely one of precaution—the attack being to be made on the enemy's right flank. Gen. TYLER acted upon a different theory. He advanced with four regiments to the crest of a hill one mile this side of Blackburn's Ford, and commenced an attack upon the rebel batteries, without the slightest knowledge of their position or of the force supporting them. He sent a Massachusetts and a New-York regiment into the woods to feel for and fight an unseen enemy, and placed two others on the flank to see what would happen. At that very moment, as was shown by the subsequent report of the rebel General, the enemy had 17,000 men well intrenched, at that point, with the whole body of the army within easy reach. The very natural result was that our troops were repulsed, and Gen. TYLER, instead of being tried for disobedience of orders, was permitted to explain his movement by styling it a *reconnoissance en force*.

The *Tribune* now thinks if he had only been allowed all the artillery of the army, he might have won the day. Of course, this assumes that he would have had all the army also. Why Gen. MCDOWELL was not placed under Gen. TYLER'S command, instead of over him, possibly Gen. SCOTT may explain, though it is scarcely reasonable to expect that either Gen. TYLER or the *Tribune* would understand it.

Political Generalship.

The *Tribune* has the following special dispatch from Washington:

"The resolution offered in the Senate Executive Session on Friday, requesting the President to remove Gen. MCCLELLAN from his command, and withdrawn by the mover after a debate *which showed a unanimous purpose to pass it*, will probably be renewed on Monday or Tuesday."

We have no thought of denying that there is "a unanimous purpose" to pass such a resolution as this. In these days almost anything seems possible in the way of folly and fanaticism. There are doubtless a score of Senators each of whom considers himself competent to take instant command of the Army of the Potomac, or of any other army in the world, and who would vote for anything which might increase his chance of making the experiment. The *Tribune's* impeachment of the Senate's sanity may be just, therefore, but we do not believe it.

It would certainly be an incident almost without parallel in history,—certainly without precedent in ours, (except possibly in the case of FREMONT)—if a Commanding General were deposed from command in the very midst of an active campaign, every engagement of which had been successful, and just after he had issued the order for the movement which was to crown the whole with triumph. Such an act could be attributed to nothing but political malevolence, and would reflect infinite discredit upon all concerned.

We have not the slightest apprehension of such a result. We do not believe, in the first place, that the Senate will so far depart from its proper sphere of action as to "advise" the President, without excuse or necessity, in a matter which belongs exclusively to himself; and if they should be guilty of such an act, we do not believe President LINCOLN would pay the slightest attention to their request. The President is fully competent to judge for himself as to the propriety of retaining or dismissing any officer under his command. He is unquestionably much better informed as to Gen. MCCLELLAN'S plans and purposes than the Senate can be, and is not likely to yield in the least degree to the clamorous howl which has been raised against him.

It is greatly to be regretted that at this critical moment the *Tribune* cannot forget or lay aside its schemes of political intrigue long enough to enable our armies to crush the rebellion. No man, with the least discernment, can fail to see that the *Tribune's* crusade against MCCLELLAN is prompted mainly by an apprehension that he may become a formidable candidate for the Presidency, to the exclusion of some favorite of its own, and possibly in opposition to its own political party. It is certainly singular that a journal of so much political perspicacity as the *Tribune* has credit for in some quarters, cannot perceive that it is *forcing* the very result which it deprecates. Its course towards MCCLELLAN is certain to create for him a party—to rally in his defence and support thousands and tens of thousands whose political sympathies would lead them in quite another direction, but who will not consent to see personal character and the public welfare thus sacrificed to partisan ambition. We submit to the *Tribune* that it will be quite time enough to open the Presidential canvass after the military power of the rebellion shall have been effectually broken. Every man who may contribute to that result will deserve and receive the grateful recognition of the country. But unless we are greatly mistaken, the next Presidential canvass will turn upon other issues than the military exploits of any commander. The *real* task of quelling the rebellion and restoring the Union will begin after the war is over; and service will be required and laurels won in that department quite as worthy and as brilliant as any born in the tented field. If the *Tribune* must open the Presidential campaign of 1864 now, let it turn its attention in that direction. But it is very bad patriotism, as well as very bad policy, to sacrifice the success of our armies and the honor of our flag to political schemes and party apprehensions.

The Traitor Yulee, Again.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: You have not overrated the letter of Senator YULEE, which you publish in this morning's paper. We knew all this before, but here we have the proof positive and direct. I beg to suggest now that you spare no pains to authenticate that letter. It will be denied as being Senator YULEE'S. The public are so often duped by newspaper *canards*, (pardon me for saying so,) that you cannot be too careful.

THE LAST DITCH.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 15.

Our correspondent may rest assured that we should not have published the evidence of the Florida Senator's treachery as from under his own hand, without believing it to be genuine, from the postmark and frank upon the envelope, and the circumstances under which it came into our possession from Fernandina. We may now add that the frank and signature have been verified in this City, and we therefore know the letter to be genuine.

Whatever may be the indignation of our correspondent at the discovery, we confess that the letter did not strike us with amazement, knowing something of the antecedents of the man, and the circumstances under which he became soured with the North, not from political causes, but from the refusal of New-York to lend further moneys to his Florida railroad scheme.

Something of the same feeling, if we mistake not, possessed the once conservative, old-line, straight-laced Whig and Union-loving JUDAH P. BENJAMIN, now in the War Office of the Richmond conspiracy, after he became thoroughly satisfied, on repeated unsuccessful efforts, that Northern capital could not be had to build his Tehuantepec Road through Mexico. He did succeed, we believe, in breaking down one of our old and respectable Spanish-American firms, by *kiting* his drafts upon them from New-Orleans, in his desperate efforts to carry through this scheme; but, beyond the loss entailed upon the house in question, he made nothing out of New-York, and less out of the Government of the United States—which, in consequence of his failure, he attempted to betray—leaving it the legacy of his hate. And as MACAULAY said of one of the French terrorists, the worst that we can wish all who hate our Government, is that they "may like *him*, be."

Operations in Tennessee.

When Nashville had fallen, and thereby the rebel centre in Tennessee was pierced, there were but two or three other points of strategic value in that State for the rebels to defend. Of the first importance were Knoxville, in the eastern part of the State, and Memphis, in the extreme southwestern. The more immediately menaced of these points was Memphis, and to the defence of that place every rebel energy was turned, and every rebel soldier who could be spared was sent. There were but three approaches to Memphis immediately available for our advancing forces. One of these was by the Mississippi River from Cairo; another *viâ* the Memphis and Ohio Railroad, from the vicinity of Fort Henry; and the third, by our forces ascending the Tennessee River to the southern line of the State, from thence marching to Corinth, Miss., and there taking the railroad and approaching Memphis in the rear. The first of these routes, that by the Mississippi, the rebels, after being driven from Columbus, proceeded to defend by erecting earthworks at New Madrid, which they mounted with a very large number of guns, and manned by a force eight thousand strong; they also fortified Island No. Ten, a short distance above the former point, stationed a strong body of troops there, and moreover, brought to its defence all the available rebel gunboats on the river, and an iron-clad floating battery; beside these, fortifications were erected at Randolph and other defensible points. To prevent our approach to Memphis from Fort Henry by the Memphis and Ohio Railroad, the rebels held possession of Humboldt on the line of that road, and of the town of Jackson, Madison County, twenty miles north of Humboldt, but on the line of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. The latter position is naturally a good one, and, if properly strengthened, would prevent all approaches to Memphis from the Northeast. BEAUREGARD himself assumed the task of fortifying Jackson, and, to make the work still more perfect, he took counsel of BRAGG, who came up from Pensacola to give it, and for other purposes. The other line of approach to Memphis, that by the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, running into the city from the southeast, the rebels guarded by fortifying Corinth, (Miss.,) and by stationing Gen. SIDNEY JOHNSTON'S force at Decatur, (Ala.)—the latter body to menace the rear of any National force which might ascend the Tennessee River, and from thence attempt to march upon Memphis. These various positions—New-Madrid, Number Ten, Humboldt, Jackson and Corinth—formed a grand defensive semi-circle guarding Memphis, and, according to the rebels, blocked our approach in every direction, except by a long march through Arkansas. After having thus fortified every route to the menaced town, the rebel newspapers announced its impregnability, and the citizens of Memphis proceeded to work themselves up to a frenzy of terror and apprehension.

The first route to the city we have begun to open is that by the Mississippi. New-Madrid, which was the most formidably strengthened position on the river, was assailed in the rear by Gen. POPE last Thursday, and after a day's fighting the rebels fled from it late in the night of that day, leaving an immense amount of ordnance and war material behind them. On Sunday morning last the other of their strongholds in that vicinity, Island No. 10, was opened upon by the gunboats of Com. FOOTE, and though, at the hour of our present writing, we have not yet received news of its fall, it looks as though it could not hold out against the force operating against it. If it should fall, (and the announcement of that event may be telegraphed before we go to press,) the Mississippi route will be opened as far down as Randolph, about forty miles above Memphis. That again is a strong position, but from there to that city the defensive works are few and feeble, and we believe that every one of them is at the mercy of our mortar fleet. It is unlikely, however, that we will advance for a few days, any further than No. 10, until forces in another direction are all ready to coöperate.

In regard to the rebel positions on the railroads to the northeast of the city, at Humboldt and Jackson, it looks at present as if BEAUREGARD, BRAGG & Co., were not to be directly assailed, but are to be outflanked, as they have lately been at so many other strongholds.

The other route to the city, that by the Tennessee River and the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, is the one, apparently, over which our operations are to be conducted. The telegraph yesterday informed us that a formidable expedition had ascended the Tennessee River as far as Savanna, Hardin County, and had already commenced work in the direction of Memphis. The land forces were commanded by Gen. C. F. SMITH, who played such a distinguished part in the siege of Donelson, while under him were such Generals as MCCLERNAND, WALLACE, SHERMAN and HURLBUT, who lead to action the veterans of the brief but glorious campaign in Kentucky and Tennessee. On arriving at Savanna, a detachment was at once dispatched to destroy the railroad bridge at Purdy, and to tear up the track of the road which connects Humboldt with Corinth. The gunboats, it was said, then proceeded up the river, probably to clear the way for the advance of our troops to the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. When there, by destroying the railroad behind them, they can prevent pursuit by SIDNEY JOHNSTON'S demoralized mob, while by destroying the railroad which connects Jackson with the Grand Junction, they will isolate BEAUREGARD and BRAGG, and leave their forces in a position where they can be captured at our leisure. Memphis itself is probably as well defended as the position of the city will allow; and the railroads converging at it from the Gulf States have undoubtedly brought up every rebel soldier who could possibly be coerced into service. What that force may amount to, it is impossible to say; but taking all things into consideration, we judge that it cannot be over twenty-five or thirty thousand men. If, before we advance, SIDNEY JOHNSTON and BEAUREGARD should effect a junction of their commands with the rebels at Memphis, there would undoubtedly be a formidable army to defend the city. And it is very likely that, now, seeing our line of approach, they will so concentrate their troops, and at Memphis make a grand final battle for the control of the Mississippi River and the southwest. When we meet this force, if at this point meet it we do, it will doubtless be in conjunction with the mortar-floats operating upon the city from the river; and, if these floats now achieve a victory at No. 10, the day of decisive action in the Mississippi Valley cannot be for many days delayed.

A Neglected Duty of Our Neighbors over the Way.

The Legislature of New-Jersey has appointed a Commission to set before the Naval Committee of Congress the great advantage and powerful claims of Perth Amboy as a permanent location for the Naval School, it having been determined to remove it from Newport. With all due reverence for the majestic sovereignty of New-Jersey, we shall set our face like flint against the proposal until the Legislature shall appoint a Commission for another, though cognate purpose. We mean a Commission that shall lay down an exterior line for the Jersey side of the river, and prevent those obstructions that are threatening serious and lasting injury to the harbor of New-York. In 1857, the New-York Commission, of which Mr. BACHE, of the Coast Survey, was Superintendent, laid down an exterior line for both sides of the harbor. It has ever since been carefully observed on our part, and the late prompt decision of Judge ALLEN, of the Supreme Court, restraining COLNELIUS VANDERBILT from erecting a pier at the north end of the Battery, is an encouraging proof of a determination that large public interests shall not be permitted to be encroached upon by unscrupulous private speculators.

But New-Jersey has not done *her* duty, and the result of the neglect is, that encroachments have been made that cannot fail to cause permanent damage to the harbor in which both States have an equal and living interest. Every diminution of the volume of water by obstructions, diminishes the scouring process, and, by consequence, tends to fill up and alter the channels; while the complications as to the riparian rights which must arise from these encroachments can be fruitful of nothing but perpetual litigations. These evils have long been seen by intelligent citizens of New-Jersey, who have repeatedly petitioned the Legislature on the matter, and two years ago Gov. OLDEN strongly urged that a communication addressed to him by one of the Pilot Commissioners of New-York, suggesting the propriety of establishing an exterior bulkhead line, beyond which nothing could be built, should be acted upon. But strangely enough, the shad-pole men, who think they see their scaly occupation gone should the line be drawn, have been able to prevent all legislation on this important matter. Armed with the long implements of their craft, they have, figuratively speaking, taken their stand on the steps of the State House and staved off all attempts to reform this crying abuse. We submit that the farce is becoming inconveniently broad. If the line fixed by the New-York Commissioners is unsatisfactory, let another be provided for by an act of the New-Jersey Legislature. The measure is not more necessary for us than for our Jersey *rivals*, (in the literal sense of the word,) and is equally fair for both. Certainly, if action is not speedily taken to reform this abuse, it will be necessary to invoke the protection of the Supreme Court in aid of general interests that cannot longer be suffered to be put in jeopardy.

MR. YULEE'S LETTER.—In copying the remarkable letter which appeared in the TIMES of Saturday last, the *National Intelligencer* remarks:

"It may not be inopportune to state that the publication will convey no new intelligence to our regular readers, though it may serve to corroborate certain statements made in our columns a few days after the occurrence of the events described. In the *National Intelligencer* of Jan. 11, 1861, we published the result of the deliberations of a secession caucus held in this city by Senators from Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, Mississippi and Florida, on the 5th day of that month. In giving a place to this exposure at that time, we stated that it was made on the authority of a distinguished gentleman of the South, formerly a member of Congress, who held himself answerable to any of the Senators inculpated for the truth of his indictment. He announced all the particulars of the caucus, and characterized its proceedings with unsparing, though not undeserved severity."

POSTING OUR NEIGHBOR.—Our neighbor of the *Evening Post* must revise his Southwestern geography. Island No. 10 is not within two hundred miles of the *Mississippi* State line. The line between Kentucky and Tennessee strikes the river immediately opposite this island, rather above than below it, leaving the island in the State of Tennessee. All the islands of the river, from Cairo to New-Orleans, belong to the States on the East bank of the river. The village of Obionville, which the *Post* locates in Mississippi, is in Obion County, Tenn.

Again, the *Post* suggests the possibility of the defeat of BUELL by BEAUREGARD on the Tennessee River; while BUELL'S command is on the Cumberland River. The news of yesterday morning placed Gens. C. F. SMITH, SHERMAN, MCCLERNAND, HURLBUT and WALLACE, of Gen. GRANT'S command, on the Tennessee River, at Savannah, Hardin County, Tennessee, not far from the intersection of Alabama and Mississippi. BEAUREGARD is, or was reported at Jackson, Madison County, Tenn., and JOHNSTON on his way from Decatur, Ala., to Memphis, in peril of being intercepted by GRANT'S command. Should BEAUREGARD rank him in West Tennessee, the fight would be between him and GRANT, not BUELL. As to the possibility of defeat by BEAUREGARD, or "any other man" it is not in the book of either commander, but it is well to know where the honor of battle is to belong, when it comes off.

RESIGNATION.—We are informed that the gentlemen who were selected as the Advisory Committee of "The Union Home and School for the Education and Maintenance of the Children of our Volunteers," have recommended the discontinuance of the operations of the Association as at present organized, and have ceased to act as such Committee. They express the hope that an Association for the same purpose may be formed and duly incorporated by the Legislature. For the above reason, and in consequence of her delicate health, Mrs. Gen. ANDERSON has resigned the office of President of the "Union Home and School," which she has nominally held.

CELEBRATION OF ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

Solemn High Mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral.

MILITARY AND CIVIC DISPLAY.

DINNER OF THE FRIENLY SONS.

Yesterday being St. Prtrick's Day, it was celebrated by our Irish citizens in the most magnificent manner. For years past there has not been so grand a parade. All the Irish Societies in this City and Brooklyn were represented. But the crowning feature of the day was the appearance of the gallant Sixty-ninth, the same that fought so nobly at the battle of Bull Run.

At an early hour the various Societies and the military began to assemble on East Broadway, that being the starting point agreed upon. After almost herculean efforts on the part of the Marshal, Mr. C. C. CAREY, and his assistants, Messrs. JAMES WHITE, DANIEL GUINNON, P. HALPIN, THOMAS MONOHAN and J. MC. CLOSKEY, line was formed, and the procession moved at 11½ o'clock in the following order:

Brigade Lancers, thirty men, under command of Lieut. Dalton.
Engineer Corps Sixty-ninth Regiment, 30 men—Sergeant Moore.
Dodworth's Band and Drum Corps.
The Sixty-ninth Regiment, ten companies, 700 men, under command of Major Bagley.
Les Enfants Perdus, forty men, and Drum Corps.
Phœnix Zouaves, 400 men, preceded by the Jamaica Band, Commanded by Col. M. Murphy.
Dunganon Guards, 130 men, Capt. McGowan, with Drum Corps.
Wallace's Band.
Dunigan Volunteers of 1782, 90 men, Col. Kelly.
Grand Marshal Carey, mounted, with other officers on Horseback.
Hon. Michael Connolly, Orator of the Day, and John Wynne, in an open barouche.
Truck drawn by four horses, ornamented by Irish and American flags, containing the banner of the Thomas F. Meagher Club.
The T. F. Meagher Club, 100 men, in regalia, preceded by a band.
Truck of Ancient Order of Herbernians, of New-York, beautifully decorated, and drawn by four horses.
Lodge No. 1, preceded by Monahan's Band, 183 men. Mr. Kerrigan, President.
Lodge No. 5, A. O. H., 200 men. President, Michael Doherty. Aid, Dominick Lynch.
Lodge No. 6, A. O. H., 80 men. President, Patrick Clancy. Preceded by the Williamsburgh Band.
Lodge No. 7, A. O. H., 200 men. President, Bernard K. Murphy.
Lodge No. 8, A. O. H., 200 men. Peter Hanly, President.
Lodge No. 9, A. O. H., 80 men, preceded by a band. Lodge No. 10, A. O. H. J. Ryan, President. Lodge No. 11, A. O. H., 50 men.
Lodge No. 12—65 men. P. McElroy, President.
Lodge No. 13—110 men. Hugh Reilly, President.
Lodges Nos. 14, 15 and 16, represented by several members.
Lodge No. 17, A. O. H.—200 men. Patrick Kennins, President.
Truck drawn by eight horses, caparisoned with plumes, and containing band of Irish pipers.
Lodge No. 18, A. O. H.—180 men. John Reilly. President.
Lodge No. 20, A. O. H.—75 men. Patick McGowan, President.
Lodge No. 22, A. O. H.—40 men. Patrick McFarland, President.
Lodge No. 23, A. O. H.—50 men. —— McManus, President.
Lodge No. 24, A. O. H.—150 men. Daniel Mortha, President.
Ancient Order of Hibernians of the City of Brooklyn, Preceded by a splendid banner and a band, nine lodges—400 men.
Longshoremen's United Benevolent Society, in regalia and preceded by a band.
Emerald Guard—40 men.
United Sons of Erin—250 men.
St. James Total Abstinence Society, preceded by a band; the President, James McGrath, in a carriage.
Truck containing the banner of the order, followed by the members, 300 men.
Nugent's Band.
Father Matthew's T. A. Association, 700 men in regalia, followed by a triumphal car drawn by 8 horses, embowered with shamrocks, and ornamented with the banner of the order and Irish and American flags.
Stewart's Brooklyn Band.
Father Matthew's Temperance Society, of Brooklyn. President Chas. Murphy—214 men.
Hibernian Benevolent Society—J. McLoughton, President—40 men.
Citizens on foot and in carriages.

The morning was bright and sunshiny, causing thousands to come out of doors to witness the procession. So great a number of spectators were there, that it was almost impossible to compute how many. Flags were streaming from buildings along the route, and on many, side by side with our National standard floated the flag of Erin's green isle. As the procession moved along, it was frequently cheered, and the Sixty-ninth received a complete ovation along the whole route.

Arriving at the Park, the pageant passed in review before His Honor the Mayor. The soldiers presented arms as they passed. Thence it marched up Broadway to Union-square, through Fourteenth-street to Second-avenue, then to Twenty-third-street, after which to Eighth-street, Fourth-avenue, where it was dismissed.

During the morning, solemn high mass was celebrated in St. Patrick's Cathedral, which was attended by a large congregation. The very Rev. Father STARRS officiated, assisted by Rev. EUGENE MCGUIRE and Rev. JOHN ARSENIGO. Present were Archdeacon McCarron, Rev. Father Quinn, Rev. Father Farrell, and Rev. Dr. McGlinn.

HAYDEN'S Imperial Mass in D No. 3 was sung, for the first time in this cathedral, by a quartette choi consisting of Mme. SWEENEY, soprano; Mons. GONSALES, basso; Mme. PAULITS, alto, and Mons. DURANT, tenor. Rev. Dr. MCGLIN delivered a discourse on the birth and life of St. Patrick.

FRIENDLY SONS OF ST. PATRICK.

Annual Dinner at the Metropolitan Hotel—Speeches by Judge Daly, Judge Brady, Richard O'Gorman, Mayor Opdyke and A. Oakey Hall.

Vocal and Instrumental Music and a Good Time Generally.

The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick celebrated the Anniversary of Ireland's Patron Saint by their customary dinner at the Metropolitan Hotel, last evening, the seventy-eighth meeting of the Society. The large dining-hall was set apart for the guests, tastefully ornamented with the interwined flags of Erin and America. The tables filled the room, and seated about three hundred guests. At the head sat Judge DALY, President of the Society, and on either side were Mayor Opdyke, Col. Nichols, of the regular army, James W. Gerard, Esq., Richard O'Gorman, Esq., A. Oakey Hall, Esq., Hiram Barney, Commissioner Nicholson, Henry R. Remsen, Elliot C. Cowdin, Francis Byrne, Edward Jenkins, Esq., Thaddeus Lane, Senator Bradley, James B. Kirker, Judge O'Conor, Judge Bonney, Judge Alker, Judge Hearne, Smith Clift, H. V. Vultee, John Savage, J. R. Briggs, Eugene Kelly, Isaac Dayton, James Lynch, Alfred Roe, Robert Remsen, F. H. Churchill, Adam Bell, Joseph Stuart, Chas. R. Wyman, Thos. B. Aitken, Judge Hilton, John Kelly, N. Jarvis, Jr., and others of equal note. Among those present, the Bench, the Bar, and all branches of commerce, were fully represented. The repast was served with the well-known completeness that characterizes such occasions at the Metropolitan. The ornaments were particularly unique, consisting of a statuette of St. Patrick, illuminated cathedral, the Harp of Ireland, towers and pyramids, and, best of all, a bird at the head of the table which OAKEY HALL said was emblematical of the pheasantry of Ireland. An excellent band of music held forth Irish and American National airs throughout the evening. The repast having received full justice, the President, at exactly 10 P. M., commenced the literary portion of the exercises by the following address;

REMARKS OF JUDGE DALY.

The President said:

GENTLEMEN: It affords me great pleasure to congratulate you upon having reached the seventy-eighth anniversary of your Society. The friendly Sons of St. Patrick came into existence in the very year that witnessed the recognition of the United States as a separate and independent power. The Society first assembled to commemorate the birth-day of St. Patrick on the 17th of March, 1784, and in the January of that year the several States of the Confederacy by the necessary majority ratified the treaty of peace by which their separation from Great Britain was made definite and perpetual. We were then a Confederation, the several States forming in the the language of the instrument adopted in 1777, a league of friendship with each other for their common defence and the preservation of their liberties. Elated by the independence they had achieved, the people had not yet learned the deep political truth that the preservation of their liberties required the cohesive unity and consolidated strength of a nation. In the very year in which this Society originated, the wildest of political theories were promulgated. States, with nothing to distinguish them but political boundaries, began to arrogate to themselves peculiar local importance, and to talk of interests wholly distinct from the rest, and as they sunk deeper into these local prejudices and selfish views, the doctrines of secession and nullification were unfolded and advocated. The State of New-York, by an act of the Legislature, nullified one of the most important provisions of the treaty of peace, and politicians of that day insisted that its commercial interests would be advanced by separating from the rest of the Confederacy. At last the Legislature absolutely refused to pay its quota for the support of the Confederate Government. The Confederate Congress was so weak and powerless, and so little respected, that though composed of over ninety members, it was but rarely attended by over fifteen. What was the result of this State of things? That in the four years that followed there was scarcely any evil, social or political, to which a State can be subjected, that we did not undergo. At last, when our commerce was about to be annihilated by the restrictive measures of other nations, and when Shay's rebellion broke out in Massachusetts, the people awoke, and out of this scene of wild and discordant chaos the majestic edifice of the Constitution arose. Then, and not until then, did we acquire the proportions, or continue to advance with the majesty and power of a nation.

During the three-quarters of a century that succeeded, the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick have assembled at their annual festival, contemplating with proud satisfaction the increasing greatness of the land they had adopted, and cherishing with the tenderness and warmth of an Irish nature the undying memory of the land they left. As the smallest fragment of a mirror sends back a complete although diminished image, so has our Society reflected, during that long period, the harmonious unity that prevailed throughout the nation. And assembling now to celebrate the seventy-eighth year of its existence, the spectacle is presented of two parts of the nation in arms against each other—the one for the overthrow, the other for the preservation of that National Government which has been the source of all our greatness and prosperity.

Joint possessors of a common heritage, eight millions demand of twenty millions that they shall give up three-quarters of their seacoast, the mouths of their principal rivers, the geographical advantages pertaining to their common position, together with the largest, although least inhabited, part of the joint territory; and a response to that demand is now being made by half a million of bayonets. The motive which stirs the great heart of the North, and nerves its stalwart arm, is the instinct of nationality; while on the other hand, as indicative of the ruin and discord they would inaugurate, the rebellious sovereignties now in arms have gone back to the title of Confederate States, which prevailed before the Constitution, oblivious of its deep significance. The Irish race, with the physical courage that belongs to them, and with the deep devotion inspired by their love for the Government under which they have increased and prospered, are everywhere in arms for the National cause. They have staked upon that issue—the greatest thing that man can offer—their lives, and how they will respond when

Speaks the trumpet's signal tone,
And the long line comes gleaming on,

may be answered in the language of Gen. SCOTT. I asked him the other day if he would not be present on this occasion. He declined on account of his present infirmities, but authorized me to say in his name, that he had seen a great many Irishmen in battle, but had never yet seen an Irishman turn his back upon a foe. "Sir," said he, "as they face their friends, so do they face their foes."

As yet the contingencies of this war have not afforded an opportunity for illustrating another characteristic of the capacity of the Irish race for high military command, but in European countries where the trained soldier is a military necessity, it is otherwise. Thus in the very last war in Europe—the campaign of LOUIS NAPOLEON, in Italy, the military celebrity of the first great battle was MAURICE PATRICK MCMAHON, Marshal of France and Duke of Magenta, and the next great contest—the battle of Solferino—was won by Marshal NEIL, the lineal descendant of the O'NEIL who followed JAMES the Second to France, and equally significant is it that the Austrian forces were led by Marshal NUGENT, at the age of 80, a native Irishman, born in the County of Westmeath.

It is now nearly fifteen centuries since the birthday of that beneficent apostle to whom Ireland is indebted for the introduction of Christianity and whose memory is consecrated in the affections of her people by selecting the day of his birth for their National festival. We assemble to do honor to that day, and I proffer for your response the National toast:

St. Patrick's Day, and all who honor it.

Music—"St. Patrick's Day." [Enthusiastic cheers.]

The Chair then gave the next regular toast:

The United States—Whom God hath joined together let no man put asunder.

Music—"The Star-Spangled Banner."

SPEECH OF JUDGE BRADY.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: This is first time I have essayed to address my fellow-citizens on any festive occasion, and however I may acquit myself, it is to me highly gratifying to know that the subject which calls me to my feet is that darling of our hearts—the Union. *Esto perpetua!* It has been said that man is a creature of large discourse, and some crusty old bachelor, who never appreciated the melody of her voice, has said that woman is a creature of larger discourse. I am confident that that bachelor has not had his deserts; but if he have, the chroniclers have failed to do their duty. His fate was plain. He should have been tried by a jury of amazons, and condemned to marry a dumb belle! A great American poet—and deservedly so, JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER—one who has forged thoughts of lightning and robed them in all the beauties of Spring, Summer and Autumn—a man who, by the music of his numbers has elevated and dignified labor in all its forms, has said in one of his beautiful productions: "Weary lawyers with endless tongues!" No man in the wide, wide world, can more thoroughly understand the injustice of that remark than my joyous brother in the law, seated there at the head of the table in all his saint-like glory. I recall these sayings, however, only to assure you that I am not a creature of large discourse, and that I have a strong, and I hope a laudable, desire to be considered neither weary, nor the possessor of an endless tongue. But if I should tire your patience in the few observations I may make, I am confident that you will deal gently with me. I am thus confident, because he who advocates the Union has a cause at once just and ennobling, and one which not only deserves success, but one in which he should have a verdict rendered in his favor, in words of imperishable fire. When we reflect upon that word Union, what a picture it presents to the mind—how grand—how impressive! A combination of nationalities allied to native vigor, creating a power irresistible. Indeed, the world may be regarded as having aided in its construction. The rich gifts of genius—intellect; the noble attributes of strength—worth, truth and justice, and devotion, self-sacrificing for the triumph of freedom, civil and religious, have been contributed from foreign climes to build up this, our republic. The footprint of the lonely exile has made its soil sacred to Americans, to liberty, to humanity; and its power has become the hope, the shield and the panoply of the oppressed of all nations. What that Union can do—what American citizens can do for it, both native and adopted—has been illustrated on many a bloody field in earlier times—in Mexico, and lately on our own soil. In the hour of danger, with what rapidity have they swarmed to fight for it, rushing from hill and valley, mountain, city, plain and village, swelling the tide of patriots until the earth has shaken with the tread of armed men.

"From the vine land, from the Rhine land,
From the Shannon, from the Scheldt,
From the ancient homes of genius,
From the sainted home of Celt;
From Italy, from Hungary,
All, as brothers, join to come,
To the sinew-bracing bugle
And the foot-propelling drum;
Too proud beneath the starry flag to die, and keep secure
The liberty they dreamed of, by the Danube, Elbe and Suir.

And they who, guided by its stars,
Sought here the hopes they gave,
Are all aglow with pilgrim fire,
Their happy shrines to save.
Here Scots and Poles, Italians, Gauls,
With native emblems tricht:
Here Teuton corps, who fought before
For Freiheit und fur Leicht;
While round the flag the Irish, like a human rampart go,
They found cead mille failthe here—they'll give it to the foe!

Who of this noble band should we honor? Better the question, Whom should we not honor? These no hireling soldiers, no yelling savages, but full-grown, conscious men! There are names, however, which may be mentioned without injustice to others equally good and brave; and of those names these come to us glittering like diamonds: Ellsworth, Winthrop, Ward, Lyon, Baker, McCrea, Lander—each one of whom died like a hero.

"With his back to the field and his feet to the foe,
And leaving in battle no stain on his name,
Looks proudly to Heaven from his death-bed of fame."

And among the living warriors of the day, of whom the fortunes of war have not deprived us, how gladly we name DUPONT, BURNSIDE, MEAGHER, CURTIS, Lieut. GREBLE, SIGEL, ASBOTH, FOOTE, SELFRIDGE, the hero of the *Cumberland*, ever honored, never to be forgotten, GOLDSBOROUGH, Col. NICHOLS, WILCOX, of Michigan; COGSWELL, and though last, not least, that gallant patriot and patient sufferer, Col. CORCORAN. All this glowing array for that Union, and under the soul-swelling flag which first burst upon the view,

"When Freedom from her mountain height
Unfurled her standard to the air."

Ah!

"Many an eye has danced to see
That banner in the sky."

With elements like these the Union may well rely upon its own resources, and look with disdain upon the selfish and narrow policy of temporizing Powers. Whatever may be the stand of England in the future, and we have little to expect from the past, however sorded, miserable or contemptible, it is my belief, and I doubt not it is yours, that France will never enroll herself against the Stars and Stripes. The sentiment which will animate her children will be kindred to that which inspired the heroic Frenchman, DE MONTEIL, who, burning for the fight, could not tarry with his regiment which accident had detained, and who, having joined the Hawkins Zouaves, died at the head of charge with words of encouragement and valor upon his lips. Noble spirit!

"Green be the grass above thy grave!"

What is that Union which thus marshals men with lightning speed, and nerves them to deeds of dauntless courage? A cluster of great States under one Constitution, tramping through the nations of the earth a compact, solid body politic, with its millions of men and a territory more extensive than that of any realm—in which no immutable prerogative gives priority to birth or heritage; where equality, civil and religious liberty, fraternity, are the dominant and hallowed principles, and where talent, industry and integrity, standing on the same platform, vie with each other in friendly struggle for the first place in the nation. To preserve that Union, rally the countrymen of my ancestors and their descendants generally. For it they march shoulder to shoulder with the native-born of other lineage, to battle and to die. The Union, without reference to sect or geographical lines, is their war cry. The Union stringing the North, the South, the East, the West, "like pearls at random round its head." They have not joined the ranks to subjugate or to destroy, but to restore to the Union the rebelling States. To bring back the wandering pleiads to their constellation, and to reunite them under the Constitution with territory undiminished and with rights unimpaired. To preserve the Union by teaching the lesson that the first and last duty of an American citizen is unwavering allegiance to the Union, and that no State, by physical resistance, or by general or special legislation, will be permitted to dismember it. The Union must and shall be preserved. For it, everything—life, millions of lives; but for politicians, fanatics, demagogues and schismatics, nothing. One hour of its existence is worth whole hecatombs of such things. Mr. President, I must cease. The subject oppresses me. I have felt since I commenced and I feel now as if standing in the temple of the Union, beneath the vaulted roof of which, in sacred sepulchres, were preserved the relics of departed patriots, while within its walls, gathered and gathering, were myriads of men uttering their fervent prayers to the great God of the universe for the preservation of the Union one and indivisible. There I leave you, more than overjoyed that mine has been the blessed privilege, under your auspices, of entering its holy precincts, and with the cherished hope that ere we shall meet again to steep the shamrock, the prodigal sons will have returned, repentant, wiser, and determined forever more, through weal and woe, to stand fast by our great and glorious country.

Judge BRADY'S humorous and patriotic address was received with roars of laughter and shouts of applause.

At the suggestion of the President, Mr. SIMPSON sang "The Minstrel Boy."

The cheers which greeted Mr. SIMPSON on rising, were redoubled as he closed his most tasteful singing. An encore was loudly demanded and gracefully accorded.

The next tost was:

Ireland—Forsaken, not forgotten. Her children scatterered through many lands, in loving memory revisit her to-night.

In connection with the toast, the Chair announced that a near relative of the First Vice-President, had, in honor of the day, sent them about as much of the soil of Ireland as could be conveniently carried in a box, [laughter,] and during the passage the National Shamrock had burst its way through the soil, and was now here, green, before them. He called upon JOHN SAVAGE to receive the shamrock.

Mr. SAVAGE, in compliance, sang: "Through Erin's Isle"—a song specially dedicated to the shamrock.

In announcing the toast, the Chair suggested that Mr. GRAU should tune the toast to some of the national music.

Mr. GRAU sang: "The Harp that once through Tera's Halls," and, being encored, sang a humorous song, by SAMUEL LOVER, amid roars of laughter.

SPEECH OF RICHARD O'GORMAN, ESQ.

RICHARD O'GORMAN, Esq., on rising to respond to the toast, received a most flattering welcome. After the tumultuous cheering had subsided, Mr. O'GORMAN said he would be a poor lover of music if the songs had not somewhat withdrawn his mind from the toast. Before addressing himself to the toast, he congratulated the party upon the good use which it had made of its funds—the relief of the families of the members of the Sixty-ninth Regiment. He held receipts for sums contributed for that purpose, and for equipping the Irish Brigade. [Applause.] The Society had a heart, and hand, and puase for every honest Irishman. [Applause.] What better response could be made to the toast, than the responsive cheer that had already burst from every heart. [Applause.] There was magic in the word Ireland, recalling all memories, mellowed and beautified by the sunset of the past. Enough for him to say that he was an Irishman, [applause,] with the struggles, traditions, memories, and unconquered hopes his fortune would be intertwined. As Spaniard loves Spain, or as Englishman loves England, so would his heart bow in love to that dear Ireland. [Applause.] He knew well there was a time when the avowal that he was a mere Irishman would disentitle a man to fashionable consideration. [Laughter.] But he believed that time had passed here at all events. [Applause.] Here the sweat that lies upon the brow of honest labor must be honored. [Applause.] The prejudice against Ireland was mainly due to the inherent disability of Englishmen to understand any race than their own, or, from other causes. The literature of England had belied Irish history, Irish people, Irish manners and Irish hopes. [Applause.] When Prince JOHN of England—a great snob—[applause]—visited Ireland, he was attended by a man to take notes—a sort of cross between the Duke of Newcastle and the *London Times* Commissioner. [Great Laughter.] This man, of course, wrote a book, and stated this remarable zoological fact, that the birth of Ireland was inhabited by half men and half goats, skipping from rock to rock, and affording good shots for English sportsmen, [great laughter,] but seriously, every English writer had done all that he could to degrade and belie Ireland. At last they arose the *London Times*, and it took up the business of telling nothing but lies about Ireland, never telling a truth, by the merest accident. [Laughter and applause.] And so it went on until it found the United States to traduce. [Applause.] But Donelson and Fort Henry, and every step toward the South, would more and more draw back our cousins across the water. [Applause.] The London *Times* was a braggart and coward. It never fought an up-hill fight. It never befriended a man. [Applause.] As soon as the United States was successful, the London *Times* would fall back upon their old friendship for America, and hatred of Ireland.

At a late dinner, in his native town, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland had congratulated the Lord Mayor that the prospects of Ireland were improved. [Laughter.] There never was a Lord Lieutenant who did not say the same thing. [Laughter.] One of the improvements was the clean streets, a particular in which the streets of New-York could not boast superiority. [Laughter, and cries of "Where's HACKLEY.] He quoted the language of the Recorder of Dublin, contrasting the benign Government of England with that of America, and saying that it was impossible for Irishmen to exchange the one for the other. [Groans.] No, no groans. But he would state that during the last twenty years there had been 2,589,000 emigrants of the United Kingdom had come to these shores and sent home to their friends. During ten years there were 335,596 houses vacant in Ireland, and 21,770 human beings died of starvation. [Oh! oh!] Good God! was this prosperity? Between 1857 and 1861 the tillable land had been reduced 147,400 acres, and the value of the products of the soil had decreased in value £2,989,000; and the revenue from taxes in Ireland during this ten years had increased £2,000.000. That was the kind of prosperity of Ireland. [Applause and cries of "Shame!" And what had America been doing all this time? Increasing in wealth and material prosperity. [Applause.] The ties between Ireland and America were inseparable. [Applause.]

Mr. O'GORMAN quoted HUMBOLDT'S story of the ancient mariner of 982, who saw a crowd of Irishmen enjoying themselves. He had no doubt they were celebrating St. Patrick's Day. [Laughter.] In eloquent terms Mr. O'GORMAN referred to the terrible campaign of 1780, in the American Revolution, and the thrill of joy that was created at the new flag, with the inscription, "Independence for Ireland." That was WASHINGTON'S compliment, and, in the general order giving the Irish soldiers a holiday on St. Patrick's Day, they were told to enjoy themselves with the least discord possible. [Laughter.] At that time there were CORNWAY and BARRY and BURKE defending American liberty even in England. To-night he missed familiar faces. Where was THOS. FRANCIS MEAGHER? [Cheers.] At the head of his brigade. Where was SHIELDS? At the head of his one thousand men, adding wreaths to his Mexican laurels. [Cheers.] Where was MULLIGAN? [Cheers.] Where was MICHAEL CORCORAN? [Deafening cheers.] Irishmen had been accused of being fond of looking after places. The places they sought were in the front ranks of the Union army. [Applause.] They fought for no section or party, only for the Constitution and the laws. [Applause.] It was not for him to praise Irishmen, but when the time comes when our hair is growing gray, and we look back upon this hour of gloom through which this nation has passed, let me hope that it will never be forgotten. That while Irishmen, Germans, Swedes, and all foreign nationalities sprang to the help of this nation, in the hour of its need, and this let me say, that I hope histoy will prove it to be true, that we Irish, in our defence of our land, in fighting for the flag that protects our homes, did at least our duty. [Tremendous cheering.]

The next toast was:

The President.

Music—"Hail to the Chief." [Cheers.]

The next toast was:

The Army and Navy of the United States.

Music—"The Red, White and Blue." [Calls for BUSTEED.]

The Chair stated that after hearing from the military representative, they would have a civil speech from a civil man in these times of civil war. [Laughter.]

SPEECH OF COL. NICHOLS.

Col. NICHOLS, being called upon, responded. He said that there were 600,000 men, native and foreign, now in arms to defend our liberties, and they would speak for themselves. He said that the surgeons of the army seldom rejected Irishmen for physical disability. [Laughter.] He complimented the Irishmen of the rank and file, and hoped due reward. [Cheers.]

The Chair called for cheers for the Irish privates, who have no biographers. [Applause.]

SPEECH OF RICHARD BUSTEED.

Mr. BUSTEED said that the gallant and brave deeds of the Irish privates are their best biographers. [Applause.] It was well on this occasion to remember those to whom was delegated the duty of defending our country. [Applause.] Our soldiers and sailors were maintaining the national honor upon an imperishable basis. Never before were such exploits performed. There had been wars and bravery before, but never patriotism and daring so distinguished.

Mr. BUSTEED delivered a glowing panegyric on the army and navy. The hour of 12 had passed before he concluded. Subsequently, Mr. A. OAKEY HALL responded for "The City of New-York," Mr. E. C. COWDIN for "Our Sister Societies," and Mr. J. W. GERARD for "Bench and Bar."

Volunteer toasts, and speeches, and songs, prolonged the festivities until the "wee sma' hours."

During the evening the Chairman read a number of dispatches that had been received from sister Societies in various parts of the country, as follows:

From Philadelphia—"We challenge you to a generous rivalry in good offices to the stranger and the destitute."

From Brooklyn—"May the time be near at hand when Irishmen shall be united and determined to establish the nationality of their native land."

From Boston—"The unity of Irishmen in America—powerful in its nature to crush rebellion in any form, especially in the 'Bull' form. May their action in the cause of the Union be such that St. Patrick's Day in 1863 will find no divisions between the North and the South, the East and the West, but one common adopted country."

From St. Louis—"May St. Patrick's next anniversary see the States of the great Lakes and the Gulf united in patriotic brotherhood."

Mr. O'DONNELL'S song of "The O's" was the gem of the many fine comic songs of the evening.

The following are the officers of the Society for the ensuing year: CHAS. P. DALY, President; William Walson, First Vice-President; Richard Bell, Second Vice-President; H. L. Hocuet, Third Vice-President; Daniel Devlin, Fourth Vice-President; Chas. H. Barney, Treasurer; Thomas Barbour, Secretary,

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S SALOON.—Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S return was welcomed last evening by one of the most fashionable audiences we have yet seen at his very popular entertainments. Niblo's Saloon was crowded to its greatest capacity, and many who were unable to obtain seats were content to put up with the meagre accommodations of the lobbies and passages. The concert, for some reason which was unexplained, did not commence at the hour announced, but considerably later, and even then the order of the programme was not followed. Little irregularities of this kind ought not to exist in first-class entertainments, and we would suggest to Mr. GRAU the propriety of always explaining the cause thereof to the public. The programme was extremely interesting, and received the best of interpretation. Mr. GOTTSCHALK played superbly; his elasticity of touch, his power, his chaste use of the pedals, sympathetic delivery of melody, and brilliant execution of arabesques, were never more charmingly illustrated. Only a great and original artist like Mr. GOTTSCHALK could give thirteen successive concerts in New-York without wearying the public with his peculiarities. Mr. GOTTSCHALK was assisted in the vocal department by Miss CARLOTTA PATTI, Signor BRIGNOLI, Signor MANCUSI, and Mr. SANDERSON (piano.) Mr. CARL BERGMANN was the conductor.

To-day, at 1 o'clock, Mr. GOTTSCHALK will give a *Matinée d'Instruction* at Irving Hall. The plan of the entertainment is excellent, and to the lady admirers of the great pianist will be peculiary attractive, for Mr GOTTSCHALK not only supplies the entire musical entertainment, but mingles with his audience, and takes their suggestions as to additional pieces that may be required at his hands. We shall be greatly mistaken if the Matinée is not a great success.

MARY PROVOST'S THEATRE.—This establishment was opened last evening, under auspices so favorable to its prosperity, that long before the time of commencing the auditorium was crowded, and the penitent critic, who arrived a few minutes before the curtain should have ascended, found himself out in the cold. SHAKESPEARE'S "Richard III." was played with a cast which entitles the performance to special consideration, but for the reasons already stated we can do no more to-day than record the extremely overcrowded appearance of the house.

OLD BOWERY.—This evening a complimentary benefit will be given to Mr. JOHN L. DURYEE, who has just recovered from a severe indisposition. A tremendous bill is offered: "Bold riding," "agile acrobating," "lofty leaping," and many other things, among which three clowns are promised; the whole to form one of the best entertainments ever offered by Stickney's National Circus.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

REVIVAL OF TROTTING.—A large number of staunch supporters of the turf held a meeting at the Hone House the other evening, for the purpose of reorganizing the Fashion Association Club. New rules and by-laws were made and adopted. Mr. CROCHERON, the enterprising and liberal proprietor of the Course, will give $3,750 this Spring to be trotted for in purses, among which will be the great handicup purse of $500. A new grand stand has been built, and the stables and track have been put in excellent order. Many gentlemen of well-known position are members of the Association, so its success is almost assured.

A HALL THIEF CAUGHT IN THE ACT.—JOHN JOHNSON was arrested by Officer WALSH, yesterday morning, while in the act of taking from the house of THOMAS KANE, No. 107 Fifth-avenue, a quantity of clothing which he had stolen from the hall of the above-named residence. The booty consisted of one new overcoat, worth $16; one dress coat, $16; two pair of pants, $10; one vest, one pair of gaiters, $8; total, $50. Justice QUACKENBUSH yesterday committed JOHNSON for examination. The accused states that he is 20 years old, and was born in Providence, R. I.

FATAL STABBING AFFRAY IN THE SIXTH WARD.—At 6 o'clock last evening, a man named MATHEW JOYCE, residing at No. 22 Centre-street, became involved in a quarrel with LEONARD FLEIGER, at No. 76 Baxter-street, when the latter drew a shoe-knife and plunged it into the side of JOYCE, inflicting a fatial wound. The injured man was immediately conveyed to the New-York Hospital, where his case was pronounced hopeless. Officer PORCHER, of the Sixth Precinct, arrested FLEIGER, and he was locked up to await the result of the injuries inflicted.

A WOMAN DANGEROUSLY INJURED.—While the procession was passing through Chatham-street yesterday, an unknown woman was knocked down and run over by a Second-avenue car, at the corner of Oliver and Chatham streets, and very dangerously injured. The police conveyed her to the New-York Hospital. The driver of the car, JAMES COLTON, was arrested upon the charge of reckless driving, and committed to prison to await the result of the woman's injuries.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—A servant girl, named MARGARET SMITH, was arrested yesterday, and taken to Jefferson Market Police Court, upon the charge of robbing her employer, JOSEPH R. LUCAS, of No. 619 Hudson-street, of the sum of $47 in money. The accused has been in the employ of Mr. LUCAS for the last two years, and was supposed to be entirely honest. Justice QUACKENBUSH committed her for trial.

SUICIDE IN CHURCH-STREET.—An Englisman, named ROBT. POOLEY, aged 50 years, residing at No. 190 Church-street, was found dead in his bed yesterday morning, under circumstances which induce the belief that his death was produced by taking an ounce of mineral poison. The Coroner will investigate the case at an early hour this morning.

MEETING OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—At 1 o'clock to-day the Chamber of Commerce will hold a special meeting in order to receive a report from the Special Committee on Harbor Defences.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, No. 783, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press. In addition, will be found, graphic letters from our correspondents in Virginia and on the Potomac, and letters from other divisions of the army.

NEWS FROM THE WEST AND SOUTH.—The Capture of New-Madrid and of Fernandina in Florida, and a variety of other exciting intelligence.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON AND THE POTOMAC.—Gen. McClellan's Grand Order of the Day. Army Orders. The Advance into Virginia and Tennessee. More of the Sea Fight in Hampton Roads.

THE TRANSATLANTIC NEWS—With Letters from our Foreign Correspondents. American Affairs in England. Earl Russell and the Blockade. Agitation throughout Europe.

DEBATE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS IN THE ALBANY LEGISLATURE.

LEADING ARTICLES on the current topics of the day.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS IN FULL.

A CAREFULLY-PREPARED SUMMARY OF THE NEWS, both Rebellion and General, of the Week.

ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American Reader.

A PAGE OF CAREFULLY-PREPARED COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE, containing full reports of the markets and the latest quotations, with a column of Births, Deaths, Marriages and Obituary.

Brown's Bronchial Troches, or Cough Lozenges, have been proved by long experience to be equally efficacious in those severer forms of Pulmonic Affections, Asthma, Incipient Consumption, Chronic Bronchitis and Spasmodic Cough; as in the milder, but often not less troublesome disorders of the Throat and Chest; Winter Cough, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, Irritation of the Throat, etc,

Guardian Life Insurance Company,
OF NEW-YORK,
Has removed to the Continental Fire Insurance Company's Building,
No. 102 Broadway.

Ericsson's
CALORIC ENGINES.
Inexplosive; economical; use no water; require no engineer; do not raise the rates of insurance; reliable for all light work.
ERICSSON
CALORIC ENGINE AGENCY,
No. 164 Duane-st., corner of Hudson.

MARRIED.

LEWIS—JOHNSON.—In this City, on Thursday, March 13, by Rev. Mr. Van Nest, Mr. WM. H. LEWIS to Miss PHEBE M. JOHNSON, all of this City.

DIED.

CANTRELL.—In this City, on Saturday afternoon, March 15, JOHN H., son of Samuel and Mary A. Cantrell, in the 12th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 122 East 12th-st.

WELCHMAN.—In this City, on Sunday morning, March 16, SAMUEL OALDWELL, son of Frederick W. and Abby A. Welchman, aged 5 months and 13 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 255 West 19th-st., on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

HEWLETT.—In this City, on Sunday, March 16, EDWARD HENRY, only child of John and Lizzie B. Hewlett, aged 1 year, 8 months and 12 days.

"A bud on earth to bloom in Heaven."

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his grandparents, Isaac D. Hewlett and Edward H. Barnard, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from No. 763 Greenwich-st., on Tuesday, the 18th, at 1 P. M.

CLARK.—In this City, on Sunday morning, March 16, KATE A., wife of Jerome B. Clark, and daughter of Edwin L. and Hilda B. Trowbride.

Funeral services will be held on Tuesday next, at 10 A. M., at No. 39 West 25th-st. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend. Her remains will be taken to New-Haven, Conn., for interment.

TOWNSEND.—In this City, on Sunday evening, March 16, HENRY S. TOWNSEND, only child of Henry P. and Ada S. Townsend, aged 14 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 104 West 44th-st.

BROOKS.—In this City, on Sunday, March 16, of apoplexy, DAVID BROOKS, Jr., aged 65.

His remains will be taken to Stratford, Conn., for interment. Funeral at 2 o'clock P. M., to-day, (Tuesday.)

ROE.—In this City, on Monday, March 17, at 3 A. M., of scarlet fever, ROBBIE ROE, aged 2 years and 10 months, only child of Catherine Roe.

Her friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) morning, at 10 o'clock, at No. 129 West 31st-st.

VAN VLIET.—In this City, on Monday, March 17, CAROLINE, wife of Wm. Van Vliet, and daughter of the late David Mitford, in the 43d year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 179 10th-av., on Wednesday morning, at 9½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Hyde Park for interment.

PROUDFOOT.—In this City, on Monday, March 17, Dr. LAWRENCE PROUDFOOT, in the 62d year of his age.

His friends are requested to attend his funeral, from the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Lafayette-place and 4th-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

MACFARLANE.—In this City, on Sunday, March 16, SAMUEL EDGAR, son of John and Margaret Macfarlane

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RE-spectable woman, a situation as chambermaid or to take care of children and do plain sewing; no objection to go in the country; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 536 6th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A YOUNG GIRL wants a situation as chambermaid, and to assist with the washing and ironing, or would do housework in a small family. Has good City reference. Call at No. 123 West 20th-st., near the 7th-avenue.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a competent girl as chambermaid and fine washer, or as laundress; she thoroughly understands her business; has the best of City references; would not object going a short distance in the country with a private family. Apply for two days, at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, waitress only, or chambermaid and nurse, by an English young woman, highly recommended, and can speak French as well as English; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 4 till 6 o'clock.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman to do chamberwork, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or as waitress; is fully competent; the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 109 24th-st., been 6th and 7th avs. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and seamstress, or as waitress, by a competent young woman, with the best of City references. Call at or address A. B., No. 368 8th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., second floor, front room. Can be seen for three days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress or waitress alone; perfectly understands her business; can give three years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 74 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable Protestant young woman, to do chamberwork and assist in the washing; or as chambermaid and waitress. Call at No. 159 West 30th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable girl, to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or assist with the washing and ironing. Call at No. 148 3d-av., in the dry goods store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—A SITuation wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid or as nurse, and to do plain sewing. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Has good City references from her last place. Can be seen until engaged at No. 65 West 30th-st., near 6th-av., second floor, front. JULIA.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—A SITuation wanted by a respectable Protestant young woman as chambermaid and nurse; or would do chamberwork and plain sewing; has good City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 200 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs., third floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid or seamstress; has City reference. Call at No. 465 3d-av., between 30th and 31st sts., third floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to make herself generally useful; best of City reference can be given; can be seen at her present situation, No. 190 East 24th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A very respectable girl, with three years' City references, desires a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would take care of children and sew. Is both willing and obliging, and very kind to children. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 48 West 39th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference given from her last place; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 266 West 31st-st., back room, first floor, between 9th and 10th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A competent young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and fine washing; is willing and obliging, and has excellent City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and sewing, or would do housework in a small private family; understands her business, and has good City reference. Call at No. 94 West 24th-st., near 6th-av., third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; can refer to her last employer, where she lived for six years. Can be seen for two days at No. 126 West 37th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable girl, fully competent for her duties, desires a situation in City or country in the above capacity; will be found a thorough waitress; no objection to a first-class hotel or boarding house. Apply at No. 275 Bowery, near Houston-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting; good City reference given. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 150 Pearl-st., near Sands-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—A PROFESSED WOMAN COOK'S or housekeeper's situation wanted, by one who cannot be surpassed in French and English cooking, and in the serving of supper and dinner parties; is a superior pastry cook and confectioner, having lived for the last fifteen years in first families; would go as head cook in a first-class house; has no objection to the country. Call at or address, for this week, No. 181 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Wages not so much of an object.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY AN obliging and willing young woman, as good plain cook; can make good bread and biscuit; is also an excellent washer and ironer; would take a place as chambermaid and waitress or nurse; has no objection to the country; is highly recommended. Call at No. 320 4th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; would prefer to go to the country; has the best of City and country references. Call for two days at No. 201 West 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear, second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as first-rate cook; thoroughly understands her business; is a good bread and cake baker and meat cook; has the best of City references. Call at No. 39 5th-st., near Bowery and 2d-av. No objection to a first-class boarding-house.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG PROTESTant woman, a situation as cook; is an excellent baker; will assist with the washing in a small family; no objection to go in the country; three years' references from her last place. Call, for two days, at 154 East 11th-st., between Avs. A and B, top floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable woman who fully understands her business; soups, meats, poultry, game, desserts, bread and biscuits; best references given from highly respectable families now in the city. Call for two days at No. 79 West 20th-st., third floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; will assist in the washing and ironing, or will do the washing of a small family. Best of City references. Call for two days at No. 117 West 26th-st., corner 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED woman, a situation as first-class cook; one who understands soups, game, fish, poultry, and all kinds of deserts. Call, for two or three days, at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; has the best of City references. Call at No. 64 West Washington-place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant girl, a situation as first-class cook; good City reference. Call for three days at No. 34 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman, as cook, or washer or ironer, in a small private family. Call or two days at No. 182 Elizabeth-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wants a situation in a private family as first-class cook; best of City references. Apply at No. 224 9th-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK.—A GOOD COOK WANTS A SITUAtion either in the City or country, for the Summer. Has the very best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 85 East 22d-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman a situation as cook and to assist with washing; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; also, understands the care of milk and butter; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable woman as cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; is fully competent; the best of City reference given; no objection to the country. Call at No. 108 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, laundress, chambermaid and laundress, or to do general housework, by a colored woman, with the best of city references; no objection to the country. Also, by a nice colored girl of 17. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 till 4 o'clock.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable woman as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing. Good reference of three years. Can be seen for two days at No. 94 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl, a situation to cook and assist with the washing and ironing of a small private family; no objections to go a short distance in the country; good City references. Call at No. 10 Plaumond-st.

AS COOK—SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, situations by two girls; one as cook, washer and ironer, or laundress and to do chamberwork; the other is a good shirt-maker and cutter and fitter of children's clothes; is accustomed to all kinds of family sewing; would go as seamstress and do chamberwork; would make herself useful in any way; not having any relatives in the City, a permanent situation is desirable. Call at No. 242 West 16th-st.

AS PLAIN COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant young woman, a situation as plain cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing. Apply at No. 419 5th-av., near 36th-st. Can be seen for two days

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS GOOD PLAIN COOK, OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation, by a smart industrious girl to do plain cooking or general housework; will be found a neat, economizing, and obliging servant; an excellent washer and ironer, and can be highly recommended. Wages moderate, either for the City or country. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., near Henry, Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman to do the cooking, washing and ironing in a small private family; is a good cook, excellent washer and ironer, and a good baker; understands the care of milk and butter; no objection to the country for the Summer; has good City reference. Call at No. 224 East 14th-st., near 1st-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a competent woman, to cook, wash and iron in a private family; is a good cook, and is willing to assist with the washing; has the best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 94 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A German girl wishes a situation in a respectable American family; she understands cooking, washing and ironing. Inquire at No. 218 West 37th-st., rear house.

AS COUNTRY SERVANT.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young woman as country servant; is a good plain cook, and good washer and ironer; can milk cows, make butter, &c.; is willing to make herself useful; good reference. Apply at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, by an active young woman, a situation to do general housework in a small family, or would take a chambermaid's place and do washing; no objection to a short distance in the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A SITUAtion wanted by a Protestant German girl to do general housework; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and a good plain cook and baker; is willing to make herself generally useful. Inquire at No. 124 Clinton-st., in the basement, through the week.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A SITUAtion wanted by a young woman, to do general housework in a small private family; can wash and iron; City reference. Call for two days at No. 86 West 20th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE young woman, a situation as laundress; understands fine washing and French fluting; or would take a chambermaid's place, and do fine washing; no objection to going to the country; has the best of City references. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class laundress, a situation in a gentleman's family; can do all kinds of fine washing and French fluting; is fully competent to take charge of a laundry; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 240 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., third floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WASHING WANTED BY A competent laundress; can do all kinds of fine washing and fluting; gentlemen's washing carefully done, on reasonable terms, or would take the washing of a small family by the month. Call at No. 217 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the store.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as laundress and chambermaid; has the very best of City references. Call at No. 64 West Washington-place.

AS LAUNDRESS OR GENERAL HOUSE-MAID.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as laundress or to do general housework in a small family; can give good reference. Apply for two days at No. 271 West 19th-st., two doors west of 8th-av.

AS MATRON OR HOUSEKEEPER.—Wanted, a situation as matron or housekeeper in an institution or seminary, or in a private family, by a lady, who thoroughly understands housekeeping; she is strictly conscientious, and would study the interest of her employer; she has no objection to travel with a family, or as companion to a lady; advertiser is a person of practical experience; she can give the most satisfactory reference. Call or address M. E., at No. 102 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, second house from Clark-st., for one week.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as nurse; is competent to take charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of City reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 117 West 26th-st., corner 7th-av., second floor, front room.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE WOman, a situation as nurse; has been in that capacity for several years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 947½ Broadway, between 22d and 23d sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A GENTEEL ENGlish Protestant girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as nurse; takes charge of a baby from its birth; has no objection to the country; is fully competent; wages $7 a month. Call or address No. 184 East 21st-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse, by a Protestant woman accustomed to the care of children; capable of taking the entire charge of an infant. Can be seen for two days at No. 15 5th-st. City reference.

AS NURSE.—A WOMAN OF EXPERIENCE wishes a situation to take care of an invalid lady or gentleman, or could raise a baby by hand; has been employed the last seven years in waiting on the sick. Call at or address No. 239 Water-st., Brooklyn.

A CHILD'S NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTed, by a respectable woman, aged 24 years, as child's nurse; is experienced in case of sickness; no objections to go a short distance in the country with a gentleman's family; can give first-class City reference. Call for a week at No. 359 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts. Ring the front door bell.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable woman, as first-class children's nurse, or would assist in chamberwork; thoroughly competent in her business; very best City references from first-class families. Can be seen for two days at No. 5 Clinton Hall and Astor-place, five doors east of Broadway.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—A SITuation wanted as nurse and chambermaid by a girl who has had charge of twins for a year; is a good seamstress; can give the best references. Apply at No. 141 Amity-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress. Is a competent person, and has good reference. Has no objection to the country, if desired. Call at No. 359 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts. Ring the private door-bell next to the jeweler's.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A COMpetent person wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; has no objection to assist with chamberwork; is willing to make herself useful; best of City reference. Call for 2 days at No. 152 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., second floor, front room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESpectable Protestant girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; or can take care of children, and do chamberwork; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 96 East-25th-st. None but good families need apply.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; can produce the best of City reference from her employers. Call at, or address, No. 24 East 20th-st., near 3d-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a good experienced woman as nurse and seamstress; is a good tailoress; has no objection to wait on an invalid lady; has good City reference. Call at No. 80 West 17th-st., in the rear.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE GERman girl wants a situation in an American family; is capable of making all kinds of children's garments; also willing to attend to children and make herself generally useful; wages not so much an object as a suitable place. Call at No. 71 Amity-st., between Henry and Hicks sts., near South Ferry, Brooklyn.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS ENGlish seamstress wishes to engage with a private family, by the month or permanently; cuts and fits children's dresses, ladies' under-clothing, cuts and bastes for a sewing-machine; has City and country reference; wages moderate. Address No. 211 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress by a Protestant young woman; is a good family seamstress and dressmaker; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; would work by the day, week or month, or would travel with a lady to Europe or California. Has satisfactory reference. Call for two days or address a note to No. 195 West 26th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young Protestant woman as seamstress, and to assist with, or take entire charge of growing children; she understands dressmaking, and all kinds of plain sewing, and has good references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 137 East 26th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—WANTED, by a respectable Scotchwoman, a situation as seamstress or nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge of a baby from its birth. City reference given. Call at A. REID'S No. 807, Broadway, for two days.

A YOUNG LADY OF REFINEMENT (AN American) desires a situation, in a private family, to assist in domestic duties; is a good seamstress; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Only those who would be willing to consider her as one of the family need apply. Highest references given. Address M. BURT, Box No. 144 *Times* Office, for one week.

A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A SITUation for a good servant, a young girl, capable of doing chamberwork, waiting, &c. Call at No. 252 West 20th-st., opposite the Park.

SERVANTS' OFFICE, NO. 240 GRAND-st., near Bowery—19 years established. Honest, capable and worthy servants, for City or country—Irish, German, American, &c. N. B.—All orders left to my care are faithfully attended to. ISAIAH WATTS.

AT BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S NEW OFFIces, Nos. 307 and 309 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., experienced cooks, laundresses and a large assortment of other domestic servants are now in attendance

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS BOOKKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG married man, a situation in any respectable commercial house, who thoroughly understands single and double entry bookkeeping; satisfactory references given and required. Address A. F. W., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a steady, reliable English Protestant man, of long experience in London and six years in New-York; has good judgment in the feeding of horses and the care of carriages, harness, and all stable appointments, as his references, which are in the City, will testify. Address J. W., No. 18 West 32d-st., or to Messrs. Baldwin, Brewster & Baldwin, corner 10th-st. and Broadway, until engaged.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a steady, reliable Protestant man; perfectly understands his business in all its branches; is a good and careful driver; has excellent City and country reference from the last two places; will be found willing and obliging; no objections to a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 149 Grand-st., or address W. T., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant man, a situation as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; is a careful driver; would like to drive for a store, or take charge of a stable; is willing to make himself generally useful; satisfactory reference as to character and capability. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED A SITUATION, by a Protestant man, who perfectly understands the care and management of horses and carriages, and all belonging to a gentleman's establishment, as will be seen by his reference; no objection to City or country; will be found willing and obliging; best of City reference given. Address M. Y., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business and is entirely capable; has four years' reference from his last place. Call, or address a note for S. F., at Campbell's saddlery store, No. 50 4th-av., or Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single man, who perfectly understands the care and management of horses; has lived with the most respectable families in this City. Can produce the best of reference from all with whom he lived. Address L. Y., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND VEGETABLE GARdener.—A Protestant young man, with the very best of references, desires a situation, in City or country, as coachman and gardener; will be found a man fully competent for his duties in every respect, and perfectly willing to make himself generally useful. Any gentleman requiring such a party will not be disappointed by applying at No. 378 6th-av., or address W., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER, &c.—Wanted, by a married man without incumbrance, a situation as coachman and gardener; understands his business perfectly; is a first-rate driver and groom, and a good vegetable gardener; is sober, honest and trustworthy, and willing to work hard; no objection to the country. Best of reference. Address T. M., Box No. 192 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A SITuation wanted by a young man as coachman and plain gardener, and who understands his business well, and who is willing to make himself generally useful about any gentleman's place who needs his services; is a good farmer; can procure the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 9 John-st., in the seed store, or a note addressed to J. F., will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation as coachman, or plain gardener; understands the raising of all kinds of vegetables; is a good groom and careful driver; can be well recommended from his last two places; can make himself generally useful. Call or address, for four days, J. L., No. 31 Roosevelt-st

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM, &c.—WANTed, by a Protestant man, a situation as coachman and groom. Understands his business in every respect. Is a first-rate driver and groom, and understands farriery. Is sober and willing to work hard. Best of reference; wages moderate. Address T. O. S., Box No. 192 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS farmer, by a single man, who understands farming in all its branches and stock of all kinds; should any gentleman require such a man, call or address, for two days, M. D., No. 166 Hudson-st.

AS FARMER.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable man as farmer, who thoroughly understands farming and all its branches; is a good gardener; has the best of City reference as to capability and integrity. Address for 2 days M. D., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—A YOUNG MAN, A PROTESTant, wants a situation to drive and take care of horses; understands everything about farming; the best of reference from his last employer. Address R., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER OR PLOWMAN.—SITUATION wanted on a large farm; not afraid to work; is married; has three children; his wife would take charge of the dairy or poultry; can give first-class reference; Protestant. Address Mr. THORBURN, No. 15 John-st., for J. R.

FARM LABORER.—WANTED, A SITUATION on a farm, by a Protestant man acquainted with general farm-work; good references. Apply to JAMES McCLERN, at Terrence Dunn's, No. 113 Washington-st.

AS GARDENER.—THE UNDERSIGNED IS AT liberty to engage with any gentleman wanting his services from now till April; is competent to take charge of a gentleman's place; would have no objection to attend to the farm; is married, without children: wife would attend to milk and poultry; best City reference from his present employer. Address I. K. C., at J. M. Thorburn & Co.'s, No. 15 John-st., or at T. H. Meyers', No. 27 William-st., Room No. 9.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a Protestant young man of long practical experience in every department of the business. The most satisfactory recommendations given as to ability, intelligence and trustworthiness, and has also a great knowledge of the care and management of horses; a situation in a Presbyterian family preferred. Address M. N., Gardener, Williamsburgh Post-office.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a single man, who thoroughly understands gardening in all its branches; is a good vegetable grower; understands the proper care of greenhouses and graperies, and the laying out of reproaches and serpentine paths, and flower growing; compensation moderate; City reference for the last six years. Any parties in want of such a man may address, by note, C. D., No. 15 John-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single young man; understands raising all kinds of vegetables and out-door flowers, laying out new grounds, planting and pruning trees; has no objection to go to the country; has the best of reference. Any person wanting such a man may address F. K., Box No. 199 *Times* Office for this week.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS a gardener, by a single man, who understands raising all kinds of vegetables and keeping a place in order; can take care of any kind of stock; is not afraid of work, and is willing to make himself useful; has good reference as to honesty and sobriety. Address P. C., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS a gardener by a married man, who thoroughly understands his business in all departments of gardening, and is willing to devote his whole time to the interest of his employer; can give satisfactory reference from his last employer. Address P. H., Box No. 209 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION AS GARDENER wanted, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, greenhouse, fruits, flowers, vegetables, &c.; can come well recommended from his last employer. Address A. W., Box No. 203 *Times* Office

AS GARDENER.—A SCOTCHMAN WANTS A situation as gardener, who is well acquainted with the business in all its branches, and who is not afraid of any kind of work. Satisfactory reference can be given as to character and ability; is married, and without family. Address A. M., at A. Reid's Store, No. 807 Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, BY A MARRIED man, with family, of extensive experience, who has filled situations of responsibility and trust, from which the best recommendations are given, a situation as gardener; has a general knowledge of farming. Address LOCK, Box No. 242, Providence, R. I.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable single man, a situation as gardener, or would make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; understands taking charge of horses, if required. Address P. C., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by an Englishman, unmarried, who is well acquainted with the business in all its branches; can give satisfactory references as to character and abilities. Address T. H., at Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a young Scotchman, who understands gardening in all its branches, and can show satisfactory references. Address, for two days, A. F., Smith's seed store, No. 71 Liberty-st.

AS GARDENER, &c.—DAIRYMAID, &c.—Wanted, an engagement by a Scotchman, as head gardener and farmer; wife will attend dairy and poultry; Staten Island preferred. Apply to or address THURSO, No. 18 Market-st.

AS GARDENER OR COACHMAN.—WANTed, a situation, by a respectable married man, as coachman or gardener; has no family; thoroughly understands the management of fruit, flowers, and vegetable gardens, also the care of greenhouse plants and cold grapery; also, a good coachman and careful driver; is competent to fill either situation; has good City references as to capability and honesty. Address C. Q., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS HEAD GARDENER AND FARMER.—Engagement wanted by a Scotchman to take charge as a whole; wife will attend dairy and poultry. Apply to C. M. SAXTON, No. 25 Park-row.

AS SALESMAN, &c.—A YOUNG MAN TWENty-two years of age wishes a situation as salesman and general clerk in a wholesale grocery store, for which he is qualified, or assistant book-keeper in any wholesale department; has had three years' experience as assistant book-keeper in a wholesale house; has a good knowledge of accounts and business generally, and is desirous of devoting his time and qualifications to the interests of his employer in whatever department he may be placed; the reference of former employers, together with first-class City reference, given. Address PRACTICAL, at store No. 876 Broadway.

AS WAITER.—SITUATION WANTED BY A Protestant young man as waiter; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 203 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

TO FARMERS AND OWNERS OF COUNtry SEATS.—A young man, of New-England birth and habits, of experience in mixed husbandry and market gardening, well acquainted with glass culture, desires a situation as working foreman in either branch; is a good accountant; can conduct general business and correspondence. Address GEORGE HENRY, Hallowell, Maine.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

BY A MAN AND WIFE.—SITUATIONS WANTed by a man and wife, (no family;) the man as coachman and groom; perfectly understands the care and management of horses, also understands vegetable gardening in all its branches; the woman as first-class seamstress; both will be found honest, capable and trustworthy, as their recommendations will testify. Wages moderate. Address JAMES, Box No. 216 *Times* Office, for two days.

TO JOB PRINTERS.—A FIRST-CLASS COMpositor, of experience, having been out of the job printing department for some years, wishes to qualify with a competent party, at reduced wages; will be an acquisition to a person who can appreciate industry, sobriety and honesty. Address B. A. H., Box 112 *Times* Office.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE DEMOISELLE FRANCAISE DESIRE se trouver une famille pour voyager en Europe; soit comme bonne d'enfant ou femme de chambre; sachant parfaitement couper et faire les habits d'enfant, sachant parler Englais et Italiens. S'addresser ou écrire de n'importe de quelle part chez ses maitres, pendant une semaine, No. 139 2d-av., New-York.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY IN A BOOKSTORE: must reside with his parents. Address B. B., Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

A BOY.—WANTED, A LAD IN A STORE, GOOD AT figures. Apply, after 5 o'clock, P. M., at 13 Gold-st.

A COACHMAN—COOK.—MAN AND WIFE wanted, English or Scotch, as coachman and cook; she must fully understand her business; he must fully understand driving, the care of horses, harness and carriages, also gardening; none but competent persons, and those having written testimonials from last employer as to character, ability, &c., need make application. Call from 12 to 1 P. M. at No. 212 Pearl-st., up stairs.

A COOK—WAITER.—AN ENGLISH COOK and an English waiter are required immediately, in a private family. Apply at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S, No. 309 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

A FARMER AND HIS WIFE, WITHOUT THE incumbrance of children, also a farm-laborer, (single man,) are wanted for a stock and fruit farm in the vicinity of the City: must be American and Protestant; good recommendations required. Address EMPLOYER, Box No. 2,137 New-York Post-office.

A GARDENER AND FARMER.—WANTED, A gardener and farmer who understands vegetable gardening, farming and milking, and who is willing to make himself generally useful on a small farm a short distance from the City. Such a person can hear of a good situation by sending letter directed to Box No. 314 Post-office.

A PLAIN GARDENER.—WANTED, AT BLOOMfield, a man who understands plain gardening and taking care of horses; he must be a single man, of middle age, and of sober and steady habits. Apply at No. 161 Orchard-st., on Wednesday, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

A LAD.—WANTED, A LAD, ABOUT 14 YEARS old, in an established business in Broadway, below Canal-st. Must reside with his parents, and have good references. Address A. B., in own handwriting, Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A YOUNG WOMAN AS nurse; she must have had some advantages of education and understand her needle. Such a person, having City reference, will receive between 10 and 12 o'clock on Monday, at No. 11 West 21st-st.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A NURSE TO TAKE THE charge of three children; must be a Protestant and have good City references. Apply between the hours of 9 and 12, Tuesday and Wednesday, at 48 West 25th-st.

A NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, a girl as nurse and chambermaid; must be well recommended; a Protestant preferred. Apply at No. 8 East Baltic-st., Brooklyn.

A WAITER.—A SUPERIOR WAITER MAN IS required immediately in a private family in this City; he must produce the best testimonials. Apply at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S, No. 309 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A COACHMAN, AND COOK TO WASH and iron, chambermaid and laundress; Protestants, who are thoroughly competent and can bring good written recommendations; must go to the country. Apply on Monday, from 2 to 4 o'clock, at No. 168 5th-av. Also, a first-class waitress.

FOR THE NAVY.—WANTED, LANDSMEN, seamen, ordinary seamen, and carpenters. Also, for the merchant service, a good cook, steward, seamen and ordinary seaman, and a boy that has been to sea. Apply at the North River Rendevous and Shipping Office, No. 87 West-st., corner of Albany.

ENTRY CLERK WANTED—IN A YANKEE notion house; a young man of some experience. Salary moderate. Address Box No. 2,634 Post-office, with references.

SOME FIRST-RATE MILLINERS WANTED.—None others need apply to Madame SALOMON, No. 9½ Division-st.

BOY WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE DRY goods store. Salary $50 the first year. Address Box No. 751 Post-office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage..... 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage..... 60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. | NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, CHINA.

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
CANADA, McCauley, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 19.
AFRICA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 26.
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 2.
ASIA, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 9.
NIAGARA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 16.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, MARCH 29,

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER ARAGO,

HENRY A. GADSDEN, Commander,

Will sale from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, March 29, at noon.

This steamship (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to
DAVID LINES,
Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail April 26.

FOR HAVANA.

THE SPANISH STEAMSHIP
LA CUBANA,
(LARRAZABAL, Commander,
will leave her Pier No. 4 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely, on
WEDNESDAY, March 19, 1862.

PASSAGE MONEY.

First Cabin.....$60
Second Cabin.....$30

For freight or passage apply to
SIMON DE VISSER,
No. 52 Exchange-place.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron Steamships as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, March 22.
GLASGOW.....SATURDAY, March 29.
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY, April 5,
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
First cabin to London.....$80 | Steerage to London.....$33
First cabin to Paris.....$90 | Steerage to Paris.....$38
First cabin to Hamburg.$85 | Steerage to Hamburg.$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $95. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.
For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY, 29th March. | SATURDAY, 26th

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILD ... Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offi... is the Times' Counting-room.

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE ... at reduced rents:
... av., 4-story, English basement.
... 13th-st., brown-stone, 4-story.
... 13th-st., brown-stone, 4-story.
... 19th-st., 3-story, English basement.
... 19th-st., near Stuyvesant-square.
... 19th-st., 3-story, high stoop.
... 18th-st., 3-story, high stoop.
... mulberry-st., front and rear houses.
... Stuyvesant-st., 3-story and attic.
... 19th-st., 3-story, high stoop.
No. ... East 13th-st., brown-stone, English basement.
No. ... East 13th-st., high stoop, 4-story.
No. ... East 20th-st., English basement, 3-story.
No. ... Livingston-place, opposite Stuyvesant-square.
No. ... Clinton-place, near University-place.
No. ... East 20th-st., brown-stone.
No. ... East 20th-st., brown-stone.
Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN, No. 180 East 10th-st.

TO LET—ALL THE SECOND STORY, NO. 13 ... Chambers-st., four rooms; together or separately; ... with the law offices.
Also, the fourth and fifth stories. No. 13 Chambers-st. ... any light business.
... part of No. 11 Chambers-st., suitable for a ... &c.
... suites of offices in the vicinity.
Apply to GEORGE BRUCE, No. 13 Chambers-st.

TO LET—THE WHOLE OR PARTS OF EITHER ... of the two iron-front building Nos. 254 and 256 ..., being the corner of Elm-st. and adjoining ... perfectly finished and lighted throughout, and ... by archways as to make in reality but one ... 50 feet, a front of 80 feet on Canal-st; or, the base... second, and third floors, together or separ... Apply to GEORGE BRUCE, No. 13 Chambers-st.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE TWO NEW MODEL ... English basement houses, Nos. 291½ and 293 West ...th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., with all the modern ... hot and cold water to 4th stories; bathing ... water-closets, front and rear vaults, front and rear ... ranges, mirrors, &c.; will be rented to good tenants at ... prices. Apply for further particulars to JAMES ..., No. 283 West 19th-st.

TO LET—ON 114TH-ST., HARLEM, NEAR AVE... A, a two-story cottage house and basement, with ... extension, containing 12 rooms, delightfully situated on ... East River; gas, croton water, bath-room, marble ... mantles, range, hot and cold water, with every conve... ...ence for a small family. Rent low to a good tenant. ... Apply on the premises, or to JOSEPH LOADER, 113th-... st., between 3d and 4th avs.

TO LET OR LEASE—FROM FIRST OF MAY, ...ons of the three-story building Nos. 72, 74 and 76 ... ...st., containing an iron vault and three forges; ... been used for several years as a jewelry manufacto... ...ently to P. A. & J. CURTIS & SONS, corner Broome ... ...Crosby sts., or A. F. HATFIELD, Pacific Insurance ..., No. 470 Broadway.

TO LET—TWO FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY ... ...tement dwelling houses, with all the modern ... ...rovements and in good order, No. 78 West 12th-st., ...and 6th avs.; and No. 14 Bank-st., between ... ...ce and 4th-st. Inquire of L. LEVY, No. ... ...th-st., near 7th-av., before 10 o'clock A. M., or ... P. M.

TO LET—THE MARBLE-FRONT STORE NO. 210 ... Greenwich. Also, the country-seat ... the late J. P. Brown, at Port Richmond, S.I.; ... large barn, stable, garden, and about 4 acres ... a park, within five minutes' walk of two ... York. Apply to CLARKE BROTHERS, ..., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE OF BUILDING NO. 45 ... ...d-st., together with engine, boiler and machine... ...complete, for box manufacturing or almost any other ... purpose. Machinery all new. Inquire of ...YLOR & WILSON, corner Reade and Hudson sts., or ... 126 West 27th-st.

TO LET—IN JERSEY CITY, NEAR THE FERRY, ... a three-story and basement brick house; has range, ... and other improvements; will be let low to a ... tenant. Inquire of JOHN REYNOLDS, No. 222 ... ...ond, near 9th-av., New-York, or of JOHN ..., No. 29 Morris-st., Jersey City.

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES AND LOFTS—NO. ... Nassau-st., store, basement and cellar, 25 by 100 ...; offices on third floor; the top suitable for artists; ... has eleven side windows and three large skylights. No. ... John-st., store and basement, with offices on second and ... third floors. M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET ... in the buildings Nos. 446, 448 and 450 Water-st. The ... ...ors, 25x40 feet, with hatchways, hoist wheels, a Good ... light front and rear; location good and premises suitable ... or almost any manufacturing business. Apply at No. ... South-st.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE BROWN STONE ... four-story, 25-ft.-sized house, No. 68 St. Mark's-place, ...th-st.,) near 2d-av.; will be offered fo a good tenant at ... reasonable rent. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park ... Bank, No. 3 Beekman-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, WITHOUT ... children, part of a house, No. 148 West 20th-st., con... ...sting of two parlors, back basement, and two rooms on ... third floor. Inquire of ALEX. W. MURRAY, Bible ... House, Astor-place.

TO LET—THE HOUSE AND STORE NO. 55 ... Walker-st., near Broadway.
Apply to
H. A. BOGERT,
No. 54 Wall-st., third floor.

TO LET—THE DWELLING-HOUSE, NO. 5 THIRD... ...st., near the Bowery. Size of house, 25x45. Gas, wa... ..., &c., with a deep yard. Will be leased for one or more ... ...ears at a moderate rent. Apply to A. J. DELATOUR, ... 25½ Wall-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL RESPECTABLE FAMILY, ...e second and third stories of the modern-built ... ...ouses, No. 43 East 33d-st., near 2d-av. The apartments are con... ...nient, and have all the modern improvements. Can be ... ...seen after 10 A. M.

RENT ONLY $400.—TO LET, THE HOUSE NO. ... ...st West 33d-st., containing all the modern improve... ...ments, from 1st May next. Rent will be let for $400 to a good ... tenant, if applied for immediately. Apply to F. S. ED... ...WARDS, No. 93 Liberty-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE NO. 102 ... East 46th-st.; has bath, laundry, &c.; hot and cold wa... ...er in the third floor; gas fixtures in the house; contains ... ...conveniences; rent, $450; will sell; terms easy. Apply to ... ALVIN GRAFF, No. 178½ Water-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR COAL YARD OR ... other business, the four lots of ground, with office, ...scales, &c., No. 48, &c., Wooster-st. Apply at No. 192 ... Broadway, from 11 to 12, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of ... PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET.—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK DWEL... ...ling house, No. 95 East-29th-st.; has all the modern ... improvements. Inquire of GEORGE H. WORK, No. 29 ... Front-street.

TO LET.—HOUSE TO LET; FURNITURE, PIANO, ... gas-fixtures, &c., to sell cheap; the owner is going to ... leave. For particulars and price, apply to D. GARRISON, ... No. 103 West 35th-st., near Broadway.

TO LET—THE ENTIRE UPPER FLOOR OF THE ... building No. 104 Broadway, suitable for offices or some ... light business. Apply to the Lorillard Fire Insurance ... Company, on the premises.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE ... on Bedford-av., adjoining the corner of Van Buren-st., ... Brooklyn. Apply to BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., ... No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE ... and store, corner of Bedford and De Kalb avs., Brook... ...lyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 ... Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE SPLENDID BROWN STONE ... house, No. 37 East 16th-st., near Union Park. Apply ... at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 ... East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—LOFTS IN NO. 22 BEEKMAN-ST.; AL... ...so to let or for sale, the handsome residence in Myrtle-... ...av., between Clinton and Washington avs., Brooklyn. ... Apply to P. C. CORTELYOU, No. 29 Spruce-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A COTTAGE ... in Brooklyn, near Fort Green. A desirable residence ... for a small family. Address JAMES HARRISON, No. ... Hudson-st., New-York.

BROADWAY STORE AND DWELLING-HOUSE TO LET—No. 882½ Broadway, between 18th ... and 19th sts. Inquire of T. N. HOLLISTER, No. 454 5th-... av., before 9 A. M., or after 4 P. M.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED ... House, to a private family, No. 41 East 28th-st., three-... story, high basement. Apply at No. 58 East 22d-st., from ... 12 to 2 P. M.

$300—TWO COTTAGES, NOS. 165 ... and 167 West 29th-st., near 8th-av., to let at ... the above rent each. Apply to A. P. VOORHIS, No. 142 ... West 26th-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK DWELL... ...ing-house No. 13 Abingdon-square, (8th-av.,) at a low ... rent. Apply to CHARLES RUSTON, No. 192 Broadway, ... New-York.

TO LET—SECOND STORY AND BASEMENT ... room of a house in a pleasant neighborhood, near ...th-av., suitable for a very small family. Rent about ... $300. Inquire at the drug-store, No. 166 8th-av.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY BRICK STORE, ... with basement, No. 636 Pearl-st., 25x92 feet, at a low ... rent. Apply at the premises.

TO LET—THE NEW STORE NO. 2 CHAMBERS-... st., corner of Chatham-st. Rent $1,000 per annum. ... Apply to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 102 Read-st.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT ... brick shop, 20x40 feet, well-lighted, and containing a ... one-horse power steam engine, No. 291 West 24th-st.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE ... Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. ... Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS HOUSE NO. 140 ... East 27th-st. Rent $700. Inquire of E. F. ROGERS, ... No. 145, opposite.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE IN BLOOMFIELD, ... New-Jersey, with ornamental grounds. Inquire of ... D. FINE, near the dépôt.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER ... to let, by JOHN CAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and ... will not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the ... Stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—At Riverdale on the Hudson River, 11 miles from the Battery, 31st-st. dépôt; the house contains fifteen rooms, with three acres of land, well stocked with fruit trees, with nine vegetable gardens and lawn, for variety of scenery and healthy location unsurpassed. Rent, &c., apply at the office of the Lorillard Fire Insurance Company, No. 104 Broadway, New-York.

A NEATLY-FURNISHED THREE-STORY and basement house, high stoop, to let or for sale, with or without furniture; has all improvements, handsomely painted and furnished all in perfect order; will be sold or rented to a desirable tenant on reasonable terms; may be seen during the day. Apply on the premises, No. 89 Lexington-av., or to JOHN FOLEY, No. 183 Broadway.

TO RENT.—FURNISHED COUNTRY RESI... ...dence at Norwalk, Connecticut; house is large and well furnished, good stable and carriage-house, plenty of fruit and shade trees, with 9 acres of land, and more if required; splendid water view; situated on high ground, about one mile from the railroad dépôt. Apply to C. BARNARD, No. 4 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A DESIRABLE FAMILY ... residence, situated on New-Brighton Heights, Staten Island, containing four parlors, eleven bedrooms, bath-room, and all modern conveniences. The use of a cow, carriage and horses might be included. Apply to H. L. ROUTH, No. 45 William-st.

FURNISHED RESIDENCE ON THE HUD... ...SON to let, for 6 or 12 months, ten miles from 30th-st. dépôt; situation and views unsurpassed. For a short term about $150 per month expected. Address A. B. C., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

TO LET, AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—A LARGE ... double house, furnished, three minutes' walk from dépôt on principal street. Possession 1st of April. Apply to G. B. WHITTLESEY, Real Estate Agent, No. 221 Broad st., opposite dépôt, Elizabeth.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN LAFAY... ...ette-av., Brooklyn, for the board of a lady and two children. A permanent tenant only wanted. Address, with references, Box No. 4,707 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—EIGHTEEN MILES FROM NEW-YORK, ... on Long Island Sound, a furnished house, with carriage-house, stable, &c.; 8 acres of land, with fruit. Apply to F. W. BURKE, Esq., No. 50 Nassau-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—NO. 45 ... East 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs.; 3-story, high stoop; rent $75 a month; unfurnished, $850.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BERGEN POINT, N. J.—A PLOT OF ... ground at Bergen Point, N. J., suitable for manufac... turing purposes, or for a coal and lumber yard, for which it is now used. It has a fine water-front of over 400 feet, with a good wharf and deep water. It is also a most desirable site for a residence, as it commands a very beautiful and extensive view of the Kills. For particulars, apply to JOHN M. ENYARD, Bergen Point, N. J.

WILLIAMSBURGH HOUSES FOR SALE ... very cheap. I have a number of brick and frame houses which must be sold on account of the misfortunes of their owners, at prices from $2,300 to $7,000. $10,000, $5,000, $1,000 and $500 to loan on bond and mortgage in New-York, Brooklyn or Williamsburgh. S. COCKCROFT, No. 8 Pine-st., New-York, and No. 78 South 7th-st.

FOR SALE—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, OVER... ...looking the bay and North and East Rivers, a first-class house, 30 by 65 feet. Will be sold at a price to suit the times and on reasonable terms. Inquire on the premises, No. 60 Columbia-st., or of S. HONDLOW, No. 8 Montague-place.

FOR SALE—A $10,000 HOUSE FOR $8,000.—... Stone front, high stoop, one of the best and most elegantly finished houses in this City; good location, No. 126 East 48th-st., near 3d-av.; one plate of glass in each sash, whole front mahogany blinds. OWNER, No. 201 West 50th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A THREE-STORY ... house, high basement and under-cellar, with all modern improvements: first house east of 2d-av., in a pleasant neighborhood, on easy terms. Apply to R. BOWNE, No. 721 3d-av., between 48th and 49th sts., or to W. S. PINCKNEY, No. 32 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE.—SEVERAL TWO AND THREE... ...story houses, brown-stone basements, stoops and trimmings, modern improvements, in 65th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Also, new tenement houses, in different parts of the XIXth Ward. Inquire of WM. A. JUCK, 2d-av., between 64th and 65th sts.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT, EAST 53D-ST., ... No. 158; house, 3-story, basement and under-cellar, with all modern improvements; no incumbrance; terms to suit the purchaser. Inquire of S. SPRAGUE, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A SMALL, GEN... ...teel, three-story and basement house, north side of 55th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.; all the modern improvements. Terms easy. Apply to the lumber yard foot of 53d-st., East River. BROWN & STONE.

FOR SALE LOW.—TERMS TO SUIT—SEVER... ...al first-class three-story brown-stone houses, high stoops, on West 60th-st.; also two unimproved lots, each 20x100 feet, south side 63d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Apply at No. 195 West 50th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY ... brown-stone front and basement house No. 111 East 21st-st., south side. Apply at No. 95 Wall-st., third floor, between 12 and 1 o'clock.

FOR SALE.—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY ... 19-feet brown-stone front house No. 142 East 31st-st. Apply to A. G. HAVENS, corner 31st-st. and 1st-av.

FARMS.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—A FARM CON... ...taining 12 acres of first-rate land. On the place are two dwelling-houses, with good gardens attached, fine orchard, good wells of water. Also one store with dwelling above it, and two barns. Land and all in good order, and well stocked with choice fruits. Churches and schools near by. Plenty of fish and oysters, the place being near Long Island Sound. It is situated on the line of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, at Noroton Dépôt, formerly known as Lockwood's Corner. The place, for location and health, is worthy the attention of any gentleman who is desirous of locating in the country. Distance from New-York about 38 miles. For further particulars inquire of Capt. WM. LOCKWOOD, on the premises, or of J. W. STANTON, 186 William-st., New-York. Terms made easy.

FARM FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH, OR ... would exchange for a larger farm, paying difference in cash; the farm is situated in the town of Simsbury, Hartford County, Conn., is about 11 miles from the City of Hartford, and 1¼ miles from railroad dépôt; the farm contains 60 acres of land, including 12 acres of woodland; there is a good house, containing seven rooms, a barn, cowhouse and shed, two wells of water, the one in the house, and the other close to the barn. For further particulars, call on or address D. N. HARGER, Avon Post-office, Hartford County, Conn., or address O. H., Box No. 1,873 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—TWO FARMS IN MERCER COUN... ...ty, N. J.—one of 130 acres of fine land, all tillable except 5 acres woodland, one mile from Clarksville dépôt, two miles from Princeton, and forty-five miles from New-York; house handsomely situated, nearly new, large and convenient; two tenant-houses; barn 30x50 feet, stable, &c.; fruit in abundance;—one of 91 acres, half a mile from Kingston dépôt, 12 acres of woodland; land well fenced and in good condition, with plenty of fruits and of different varieties; fair buildings. Apply to BULKLEY & FINK, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FARM WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED ... American farmer, to lease a good farm to work on shares; can give good reference as to capacity, integrity, good habits, &c. Address FARMER, care of F. C. Brownell, No. 25 Howard-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR PAYING ... City property, a farm of 300 acres, 270 acres cleared; house, 3 barns, 3 sheds, and all other buildings necessary; or a few acres would be rented with house, etc. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE.—A CHOICE DAIRY FARM, ONE ... hundred and sixty acres, in Trumbull County, Ohio; keeps thirty cows. Would trade in part payment for a first class house in New-York or Brooklyn. Apply to J. M. NEUTZ, No. 126 Duane-street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FARM OF FIFTY ... acres, with a small house on it, situate on Staten Island, about two miles from Fort Richmond. Inquire of MYER MASTEN, No. 51 William-st., New-York.

ROCKLAND COUNTY FARM FOR SALE—... ...120 acres, with large orchard, stone dwelling, barn, carriage-house, &c., in good order; near churches and schools, and 1¼ miles from dépôt. C. H. OLIVER, 51 Liberty-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FOR CASH OR PARTLY IN EX... ...change, a medium size modern dwelling, between Lexington and 6th avs., and 18th and 30th sts.; price from $10,000 to $13,000. Address J. P. D., Box No. 114 *Times* Office, with real name, and location, description and price of property.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS DENTIST, A ... well lighted rear parlor, extension-room, or front parlor. Location, central—between 13th and 25th sts., Broadway and 6th-av. Would board in the house if agreeable. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address Dr. de MARINI, No. 28 East 14th-st.

PART OF HOUSE WANTED.—THE SECOND ... floor of a plain house, having water and gas, by a family of 3, gentleman, wife and daughter, (Americans); 4 to 5 rooms needed. Rent $250 to $275; location near 4th-av., 14th to 30th sts. Address, with full particulars, S. C., Union-square Post-office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY FUR... ...nished house, with all the modern improvements, between 4th and 6th avs., and 8th and 25th sts. Would buy the furniture if of satisfactory quality. Possession required by the 1st or middle of April. Address, with particulars, S. M. F., Station D.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN LADY, BY THE ... 1st of April, four rooms, suitable for housekeeping, where plain sewing could be taken as an equivalent for rent or part of rent, or will take charge of a house. Address E. P., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

HOUSE AND STABLE WANTED—IN THE ... vicinity of 8th-av., for a family of four adults. Address, stating lowest rent, exact location and at what hour the house may be seen, Mr. S., Box No. — Post-office.

PROPOSALS.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, March 11, 1862.

WANTED, AT SHIP ISLAND, MISS., ... two light-draft steamers, suited for towing boats. Proposals, stating terms and times at which they will be delivered at Ship Island, with descriptions of the boats offered, will be received at the office of the Quartermaster-General until the 21st of March.
Proposals should be enveloped and indorsed "Proposals for Steamboats for Ship Island," and addressed to the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C.
M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General.

FOR THE SUPERIOR ROOFING SLATES ... of the Eagle Company, apply corner of 12th-st. and 10th-av., or to G. FURMAN, No. 98 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE ... ...Rockland County, N. Y., 20 minutes' ride from foot of Chambers-st., 1 hour from Jersey City, 2 hours from Philadelphia, 3 hours from Baltimore, 4 hours from Washington, 5 minutes' walk from Haverstraw Dock, ten miles from the City, double house, nearly new, filled in with brick; unsurpassed situation; country select; with about 3 acres of ground, about 70 fruit trees and 30 grape vines, just in bearing; of the choicest variety; also a large variety of shrubbery and flower garden in the highest state of cultivation. Apply to JOHN REYS, Nos. 101 and 103 Suffolk-st.
Office hours from 1 to 4 P. M.

SEA SHORE SUMMER RESIDENCE TO ... RENT.—Healthy location, between Coney Island and Bath Hotel. Gothic house, well shaded, plainly furnished. First floor, seven rooms, kitchen and laundry; second floor, seven bedrooms. Large garden, grove, stables, excellent water, boating and fishing. Stages pass the door four times daily for Greenwood cars. Apply at No. 113 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET IN FLUSHING—A VERY GOOD ... two story house, with attic, and wing attached, with furniture if desired, containing eight rooms. The lot is 50 by 180 feet, on which there is considerable choice fruit, shrubbery and flowers. It is convenient to all the churches, schools, railroad dépôt, and in a genteel and pleasant neighborhood. For further particulars inquire of A. STILES, Nos. 52 and 54 Murray-st., or E. GOODENOUGH, No. 122 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NEWARK, N. J.— ... The large and commodious cottage dwelling-house, with the usual modern improvements, gas, hot and cold water, furnace, etc., containing from 12 to 15 rooms. The lot is 77x200 feet, with a great variety of shrubbery, flowers and fruits; situate No. 261 High-st., in Newark, N. J. For particulars, inquire of KING & BOND, No. 206 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

TO LET—A COUNTRY HOME, WITH 10 ROOMS, ... in Elizona, 1½ miles above Harlem, with stable, both furnished; horse, sleigh and carriages in stable; plenty of shade, plenty of fruit, with one acre of ground; only 20 minutes from New-York by railroad; fare 8 cents; possession now or May 1. Address by letter, or call on F. H. NASH, at F. H. Chamber's, No. 5 Bible House.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON, AT ... TARRYTOWN.—The advertiser offers for sale the south half of his river land, (about 36 acres,) with the house and stable. The site is beautiful and commanding, and the building architectural in design, and complete in workmanship. Price, $65,000. Inquire of E. A. DOOLITTLE, Broadway, New-York, or PHILIP R. PAULDING, Tarrytown village.

COUNTRY PLACE TO LET—SITUATED AT ... Rye Neck, at the entrance to the harbor of Mamaroneck, surrounded on three sides by the waters of the Sound, consisting of dwelling house, barns, stables, &c., 14 acres of land, good kitchen, garden, fruit, &c. Access by steamboat and by New-Haven Railroad. Apply to GEO. R. JACKSON, No. 201 Centre-st.

TO LET—AT WESTCHESTER, THE COUNTRY ... residence of the late Capt. W. A. Spencer, situated about a mile from Williamsbridge, on the Boston post-road, consisting of a large dwelling-house, gardener's lodge, stable, dairy and carriage house. The garden is large and tastefully laid out, and furnished with greenhouse and grapery. Apply at No. 53 Walker-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESI... ...dence in New-Windsor, about a mile south of Newburgh. The premises comprise some seven acres of land in lawn, orchard and garden, with choice fruit trees and vines of various kinds, a commodious house of brick 50 feet square, with an extension; also necessary out-buildings. Apply to F. C. HAVEMEYER, No. 102 Wall-st.

A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE ... TO LET—In the village of Astoria, within five minutes' walk of steamboat landing, containing eleven finished rooms, with a large garden attached, abounding with grapes and fruit of every variety. For particulars apply to JOHN L. RAPELJE, on the premises, near Junction of Newtown and Flushing avs.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE FOR SALE—... Near the Sound; large dwelling, with tenant-house, barn, carriage-house, four acres of land, plenty of fruit, shade-trees, &c., about 30 miles from New-York. Communication twice a day, by boat or rail. Must be sold at some price without delay. Apply to J. APPLEGATE, No. 344 Broome-st., corner Bowery.

A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESI... ...DENCE TO LET—In Flushing, Long Island, located on one of the most delightful streets, commanding a fine view of the bay and river; good garden; place well stocked with fruit trees. Terms moderate to a good tenant. Apply to ISAAC PECK, office No. 36 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFUR... ...nished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE ... immediately on the Narrows, Staten Island. The house is fully furnished; has also stables, garden, and all conveniences for a genteel family. Also, several cottages at Clifton and New-Brighton, S. I. Apply to DANIEL LOW, No. 17 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LEASE—FUR... ...nished, on the Hudson River, opposite West Point, and 1¾ miles north of Garrison's station, Hudson River Railroad. Apply to Mr. W. D. GARRISON, near the Dépôt, or to J. VAN BUREN, Office No. 7 No. 50 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN FORDHAM—A COTTAGE ... with nine rooms, and an acre of land, abundance of fruit and very desirably situated, within 15 minutes walk of the Harlem Railroad and the same distance from the Harlem River steamboat landing. Apply on the premises, second house north of the Presbyterian Church.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL COT... ...tage in Newmarket, about three miles below Plainfield, N. J.; out-buildings are pretty and in good order; the garden contains a great variety of fruits; the situation is pleasant and healthy. Rent, $250 per annum. Apply to C. F. BLAKE, No. 107 Chambers-st., New-York.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE OR TO LET.—A ... country seat at Scarboro, near Tarrytown, on the river, adjoining the premises of Rev. Dr. Creighton, within five minutes of the dépôt. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st., or GEO. McCORD, No. 43 Murray-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES—FURNISHED AND ... unfurnished houses to rent for the Summer months or for a year, situated at New-Brighton, Clifton and Factoryville, Staten Island. For particulars, apply to W. M. WHITTEMORE, No. 39½ Exchange-place.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE ... in New-Jersey, with about six acres of land in a good state of cultivation, 1½ miles from the Elizabeth dépôt, on the Newark Road. Apply on the premises or address E. A. BALDWIN, No. 5 Malden-lane.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AT IRVINGTON, ON THE ... Hudson, a fine property, with 3½ acres of land. Also, for sale or to let, a stone house and stable, with eight acres of land. Possession given immediately. Apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET AT CHAT... ...HAM, N. J.—Near the dépôt of the Morris and Essex Railroad, and suitable for gentlemen doing business in the City. For particulars, apply to G. W. CAMPBELL, No. 153 Malden-lane.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT ... Mamaroneck, convenient to boat and cars; $3,000, terms to suit. If not sold by Wednesday, March 19, it will be sold on that day the first fair day, at auction. Apply to E. RANDALL, No. 146 Clinton-st.

TO LET—IN MADISON, N. J., NEAR THE DE... ...pôt, a convenient house, nearly new, with twelve rooms, barn, garden, &c., admirably situated for a person doing business in New-York. Inquire of D. N. HICKS, at dépôt, Madison.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.— ... Large house, forty acres of good land, plenty of fruit, and 16 miles from New-York, on line of railroad. Situation every way desirable as a residence. Apply to M. L. MARSH & SON, No. 150 Greenwich-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—TO LET, WITH ABOUT ONE ... acre of land, three houses. Rent $200, $250, $300—all near the Junction Dépôt. Inquire of
A. D. BALDWIN, Cherry-st., Orange.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—LARGE AND ... small houses in the village of Astoria. Apply to J. M. WHITNEY, office near steamboat landing, Astoria, L. I.

TO LET—A SMALL COTTAGE, WITH SEVERAL ... acres, suitable for a small family, within a few minutes' walk of Riverdale, on the North River.
WM. LEWIS MORRIS, No. 46 West 19th-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—AT ASTORIA, L. I., ... house, barn and four acres of land, including garden of one acre, well stocked with a variety of fruits, &c. Inquire of JAMES WELLING, No. 94 Pine-st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE, WITH STABLE, ... &c., and 30 acres of land, on Staten Island Heights, one mile from the ferries. Apply to JAMES E. MAURAN, No. 315½ West 22d-st.

HOUSES TO LET AT ASTORIA.—RENTS ... from $150 to $600. Inquire of R. M. BLACKWELL, Astoria, or R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 144 Front-st.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON ... the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE OF PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

TO BOOKBINDERS, BOOKSELLERS ... AND PRINTERS.—For sale, cheap, two ruling machines, two cutting-machines, two paging-machines and two standing presses in good order; also, an assortment of first-class blank books, leather, binding tools, materials, &c.; also, one font of small pica type, in good order.
ROBERT H. ELLIS, Assignee, No. 147 Fulton-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE ... Board of Aldermen will meet on TUESDAY, the 18th day of March, 1862, at 1 o'clock P. M., in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, City Hall, for the purpose of considering the subject of the extension of Church-street to the Battery. All parties interested will please attend without notice.
CHAS. J. CHIPP, }
F. J. A. BOOLE, } Committee
CHAS. H. HALL, } on Streets.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK ... City Library Association, at its rooms, No. 5 Abingdon-square, on WEDNESDAY, March 19, at 7½ o'clock P. M. All members of the Association, and those interested in its welfare, are invited to attend. Business of great interest will be brought before the meeting.
C. H. DAY, Secretary. M. KANE, President.

AMUSEMENTS.

ONLY ... THIS ... AFTERNOON, ...
THIS ... EVENING, ...
THIRD ... DAY, ...
Tickets will be ... at the usual rates, at ...
ONE DOLLAR EACH.
each visitor being guaranteed a place within easy eye-range of the piano.
THE SEATS WILL SURROUND MR. GOTTSCHALK, who will announce five pieces from his repertoire, after the audience chooses to name them by ballot.
STUDENTS OF MR. GOTTSCHALK'S COMPOSITIONS may thus obtain
A LESSON FROM THE MASTER
in the best possible way, by hearing and seeing him play their favorite morceaux.
NO OTHER ARTIST
will assist on the occasions, and the greatest care will be taken to make these a source of real
AMUSEMENT AND INSTRUCTION,
as well as social and communicative intercourse.
Mr. Gottschalk will perform—TUESDAY MATINEE.
1. La Palacca di Bravoura.
2. God Save the Queen.
3. Polonaise Caprice de Covert.
4. March Funebre, by Chopin.
5. Polonaise, by Fradlo.
The Piano used by Mr. Gottschalk is from the celebrated manufactory of Chickering & Sons.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA. ... Ticket office open TO-DAY, at Academy, Sibell's, and Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, when seats can be secured for Wednesday, Thursday, Friday's Opera Night, and Saturday's Matinee.
Mr. GRAU begs to announce that he will give a short season of Italian Opera, commencing
TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, March 19, on which occasion will be produced Verdi's celebrated work,
UN BALLO EN MASCHERA,
with novel and brilliant effects never before attempted in this country.
IN THE LAST ACT,
which always insures the success of the opera in Europe, and which affords the manager an opportunity for A SPIRITED TERPSICHOREAN DIVERTISSEMENT. The renowned and fascinating dansseuse,
SENORITA ISABELLA CUBAS
will make her début before an Academy audience, and on a stage of sufficient magnitude to enable her to display her wonderful accomplishments, assisted by Señor XIMENES and a powerful corps de ballet, she will give to
THE MASQUERADE BALL SCENE IN THE LAST ACT
a degree of brilliancy and importance which it has never yet received in America, and which will be further carried out by new and appropriate costumes prepared expressly for the occasion.
SIGNOR BRIGNOLI'S NEW WALTZ
will be played for the first time, and danced by all the dansseuses and corps de ballet.
THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERS will be sustained by
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
MISS ISABELLA HINKLEY, MME. STRAKOSCH,
Signors BRIGNOLI, MANCUSI, BARILI, &c.
On THURSDAY, the 20th, will be produced for the first time in several seasons, and with a complete mise-en-scene, Auber's chef d'œuvre
MASANIELLO,
with a grand distribution.
SENORITA CUBAS
will appear for the first time in the great rôle of "Fenella."
On Friday, 21st, a Grand Opera night; on Saturday, 22d, Grand Gala Matinée and Ballet. Seats will be secured without extra charge.
Mme. DeLUSAN'S début next week.

WALLACK'S. ... Entrances in Broadway and in 13th-st. ... Doors open this week at 7 o'clock, and begin at 7½. ... NOTICE.—On and after Monday next, 24th inst., the doors will open at 7½ o'clock, and the performances commence at 8.
PROGRAMME FOR THE WEEK:
TUESDAY, The Belle's Stratagem.
WEDNESDAY, She Stoops to Conquer.
THURSDAY, The Way to Get Married.
FRIDAY, The Love Chase.
SATURDAY, A Grand Revival.
TUESDAY,
THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM.
Flutter ..... Mr. Lester Wallack
Hardy ..... Mr. Blake
Doricourt ..... Mr. Charles Fisher
Saville ..... Mr. Reynolds
Sir Geo. Touchwood ..... Mr. Norton
Courtall ..... Mr. Floyd
Letitia Hardy ..... Mrs. Hoey
Mrs. Racket ..... Miss Fanny Morant
Lady Touchwood ..... Mrs. Sloan
Miss Ogle ..... Miss Miller
The HEIR AT LAW, the JEALOUS WIFE, and WIVES AS THEY WERE AND MAIDS AS THEY ARE, in rehearsal.

MARY PREV

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 17.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented a petition from the citizens of New-York, asking Congress to dispense with the agitation of the Slavery question, and attend to the restoration of the Union.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented a petition for the emancipation of the slaves.

Mr. WILSON also reported, from the Military Committee, a bill providing for the organization of the army corps, staff, etc.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Rep.,) offered a resolution, that the Committee on Territories inquire into the expediency of so altering the boundaries of Kansas as to include the Indian Territory. Adopted.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Conference, on the bill providing for the purchase of coin, made a report, which was agreed to.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the Naval Committee inquire into the expediency of appropriating money to make experiments, and testing and proving iron armor for vessels-of-war. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, the joint resolution authorizing the President to assign the command of the troops in the field to officers without regard to seniority, was taken up.

After discussion, on the motion of Mr. NESMITH, of Oregon, (Opp.,) the resolution was recommitted to the Military Committee.

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, the Post-office Appropriation bill was taken up.

Mr. LATHAM, of California, (Opp.,) offered an amendment that the Postmaster-General be authorized to establish a mail, less than semi-monthly, between San Francisco and Crescent City, including the intermediate ports. Agreed to.

Mr. LATHAM also offered and amendment that American steamers and sailing vessels bound to any foreign port shall receive such mails as the Post-office Department may cause to be placed on board, and promptly deliver the same, and that vessels coming from foreign ports shall receive any mail matter from Consuls, etc., the compensation being the usual postage.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) moved to add "Provided the Government shall not pay more than it receives."

Motion agreed to.

The amendment was then adopted and the bill passed.

The bill for the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia was then taken up, and postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back the House bill to facilitate judicial proceedings for captured property, and for the better administration of law prizes.

Executive Session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 17.

The House passed the Senate joint resolution, that if any State, during the present rebellion, shall make any appropriation to pay the volunteers of that State, the Secretary of War is authorized to accept the same, and cause it to be applied by the Paymaster-General to the payments designated by the Legislature making the appropriation, in the same manner as if appropriated by the act of Congress, and also to make any regulations that may be necessary for the disbursement and proper application of such funds to the specific purpose for which they may be appropriated by the several States.

The House concurred in the report of the Committee of Conference on the bill regulating Sutlers, who are authorized to have a lien on a soldier's pay to only one-sixth of the amount paid him. Penalties are annexed for violating this provision.

A resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of War to inform the House by whose authority certain vessels were recently chartered, and the amount of compensation to be paid for the same, &c., &c.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) asked leave to introduce a resolution instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia to inquire and report by what authority Mrs. BRISTOW, of Georgetown, seized, or caused to be seized, two men, and had them sent to Baltimore, and imprisoned in jail, and whether such arrest and imprisonment was not in violation of the following provision in the Constitution, which says:

"No person shall be deprived of his life or liberty without due process of law."

Mr. JOHNSON, of Pennsylvania, (Opp.,) objected to the reception of the resolution.

The resolution, therefore, could not bb received.

On motion of Mr. BLAKE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of taking immediate measures to secure the sick and wounded soldiers better medical treatment.

Mr. LOVEJOY now succeeded in introducing his resolution as given above.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, (Union,) moved to lay the resolution on the table.

The motion was lost by yeas, 43; nays, 68.

The resolution was then passed.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Tax bill, Mr. COLFAX of Indiana, in the Chair.

A debate ensued on the amendments, and the general provisions of the bill, regarding the duties of Assessors, Collectors, etc. Adjourned.

The Territory of Arizona.

A BILL REPORTED BY MR. ASHLEY, FROM THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON THE TERRITORIES, MARCH 12, 1862, TO PROVIDE A TEMPORARY GOVERNMENT FOR THE TERRITORY OF ARIZONA.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all that part of the present Territory of New-Mexico situate west of a line running due south from the point where the southwest corner of the Territory of Colorado joins the northern boundary of the Territory of New-Mexico, to the southern boundary line of said Territory of New-Mexico, be and the same is hereby erected into a temporary Government, by the name of the Territory of Arizona: *Provided*, That nothing contained in the provisions of this act shall be construed to prohibit the Congress of the United States from dividing said Territory, or changing its boundaries, in such manner and at such time as it may deem proper: *Provided, further*, That said Government shall be maintained and continued until such time as the people residing in said Territory shall, with the consent of Congress, form a State Government, republican in form, as prescribed in the Constitution of the United States, and apply for and obtain admission into the Union as a State, on an equal footing with the original States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Government hereby authorized shall consist of an executive, legislative, and judicial power. The executive power shall be vested in a Governor. The legislative power shall consist of a Council of nine members and a House of Representatives of eighteen. The judicial power shall be vested in a Supreme Court, to consist of three Judges, and such inferior Courts as the Legislative Council may by law prescribe. There shall also be a Secretary, a Marshal, a District-Attorney and a Surveyor-General for said Territory, who, together with the Governor and Judges of the Supreme Court, shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and the term of office for each, the manner of their appointment, and the powers, duties and the compensation of the Governor, Legislative Assembly, Judges of the Supreme Court, Secretary, Marshal, District-Attorney and Surveyor-General aforesaid, with their clerks, draughtsman, deputies and sergeant-at-arms, shall be such as are conferred upon the same officers by the act organizing the Territorial Government of Washington, which subordinate officers shall be appointed in the same manner, and not exceed in number those created by said act, and which, where it is not inapplicable, is hereby extended to the Territory of Arizona.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall neither be Slavery or involuntary servitude in the said Territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted; and that, from and after the passage of this act, Slavery or involuntary servitude is hereby forever prohibited in all Territories now organized; and all acts and parts of acts, either of Congress or of any organized Territory, establishing, regulating, or in any way recognising the relation of master and slave in any of said Territories, are hereby repealed.

Obituary.

Died, at the residence of his father, at Geneva, March 13, 1862, JOHN FOOT, Esq., of this City, counselor at law, son of Hon. SAMUEL A. FOOT, aged 26. The deceased rrised a company in Minnesota, which he led in the gallant and memorable charge of the Second Minnesota Regiment, at the battle of Mill Spring. Capt. FOOT, broken in constitution by the privations and hardships of the Winter campaign, reached home in time to breathe his last. Distinguished and successful beyond his years in his profession, brave and beloved as a soldier, he turned from the fleeting pleasures and honors of this world, giving his life to his country, and his example to his countrymen.

☞ Our English cousins must suppose the Union troops are in possession of New-Orleans, Messrs. JOHN HOOPER & Co., Advertising Agents, have received an order from an eminent English solicitor to advertise in the New-Orleans (La.) *Picayune* for information relative to Anne and Genevra Kenyon. If the "Pic" should by chance read this it would render Anne and Genevra a lasting favor by informing them that they are heirs to a large estate, which will be forfeited if not claimed on or before 1st January, 1863.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

An Arrival from Roanoke Island and Hatteras Inlet—Distinguished Visitors at Old Point.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, March 16, } via BALTIMORE, March 17. }

The *Suwanee* arrived to-day from Roanoke Island on Friday and Hatteras on Saturday, with mails and passengers.

The steamer *Hugh Jenkins* arrived to-day from Washington with one of Prof. LOWE's balloons.

Rough weather delays the repairs on the telegraph cable.

There is no boat from the Eastern shore to-day, and consequently no news from the election.

The Congressional Committee on Naval Affairs, and the Assistant-Secretary of the Treasury, came down from Washington this morning and returned to-night, after inspecting the *Monitor* and other objects of interest here.

OUR FORTRESS MONROE CORRESPONDENCE

A COMMITTEE FROM WASHINGTON—INSPECTION OF THE MONITOR—NEWS FROM THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITON, ETC.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Sunday, March, 16, 1862—5 P. M.

A Committee arrived from Washington, this morning, consisting of:

GEORGE HARRINGTON, Esq., Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.
S. A. HASSON, First Assistant Postmaster-General.
C. A. SEDGWICK, Chairman Naval Committee.
F. A. CONCKLING, of the Naval Committee.
F. C. PIKE, of the Naval Committee.
WM. M. DAVIS, member of Congress.
JAMES H. CAMPBELL, member of Congress
Col. MIDDLETON, member of Congress.
Mr. ELLET, Civil Engineer.
E. JORDAN, Solicitor of Treasury.
G. A. HENDERSON, Navy Department.
W. B. KING, Postmaster House Representatives.

These gentlemen arrived at an early hour this morning, and at once proceeded to inspect the vessels in the harbor, and report upon their condition, as also to examine the *Monitor* and to make a full report to Congress.

They first took a steamer and proceeded to Newport's News, but nothing was to be seen of the noble *Cumberland* but her upper yards, which were above the water. The *Congress* had disappeared. The *Whitehall* lay a charred mass.

The *Minnesota* was next visited and inspected; she is not injured in any material way.

The little *Monitor* was next the subject of inspection. The Committee were shown over every part—the various places where shot had struck, the blow which she received from the prow of the *Merrimac*, then the deck, the interior arrangements, the tower—every part was carefully and critically examined. The Engineer-in-Chief, Mr. STIMERS, explained everything to the Committee.

The Committee leave to-night, delighted with the *Monitor*, and unanimously believing she will whip the *Merrimac* next time she ventures out. The *Merrimac* is looked for daily.

The Committee will recommend permanent batteries for harbors, and vessels for sea-coast defence, on the same plan of construction.

FROM BURNSIDE'S EXPEDITION.

The *Suwanee* arrived this morning from Roanoke Island, and brings news that the Burnside Expedition is all well. Important movements were being made, and the steamship *Spaulding* was detained in order to bring the result of the operations. The *Spaulding* is expected here to-morrow. H. R.

ALL QUIET AT FORTRESS MONROE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 17.

By telegraph from Cape Charles this afternoon, we learn all was quiet at Fortress Monroe at noon to-day.

THE LATE NAVAL BATTLE.

The Monitor at the Navy-yard—The Delays—Voyage to Fort Monroe—Particulars of the Engagement—The Officers.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ON BOARD THE MONITOR, Friday, March 14, 1862.

The *Monitor* left the Navy-yard, New-York, Thursday, March 6. The vessel had been for several days previous with fires banked ready for a start, but delay after delay occurred, much to the disappointment of all on board. When on Thursday the order was given to start, both officers and men were very much delighted.

The only friend the *Monitor* had at the Navy-yard was the glorious and patriotic Commodore PAULDING; all others looked upon her as an intruder. Not the slightest assistance, except such as was given under imperative orders, was rendered the "silly experiment." At last, however, the *Monitor* started; she steamed slowly down the Bay, and when nearly abreast of Fort Hamilton, the tug-boat *Seth Low*, which had been detailed for the purpose, made fast to us by a long and strong hawser. It was not necessary under ordinary circumstances, that the iron-clad *Monitor* should be assisted by a tow-boat, but under the circumstances it was eminently judicious, and as it turned out afterwards, it was very fortunate for both the vessel and the country that one accompanied her. All those who have observed the *Monitor* will have noticed that she is but eighteen inches from the level of the water when ready for sea, and that her smoke and blower pipes are not very high.

The vessel proceeded safely and comfortably until the afternoon of Friday, March 11, when the weather, which had been for some hours threatening, broke into a severe gale; this the vessel itself did not mind at all, but unfortunately the pipes which lead to the blowers were not quite high enough, and the water came down in torrents, entirely destroying the draft, and driving the gas in large quantities into the fire and engine rooms. This proved nearly fatal to Assistant Engineer CAMPBELL, and the Chief Engineer, ISAAC NEWTON; both these gentlemen were taken from the fire-room insensible. The Chief Engineer, ISAAC NEWTON, appreciating the urgency of the case, after being restored by a draught of fresh air, very injudiciously returned, to endeavor to do what was possible to remedy matters. He fell, overcome by the noxious gases, and was removed by a fireman. Chief Engineer STIMERS now took charge, and after some hard work, the sea in the meantime subsiding, succeeded in righting matters.

At about 9 o'clock on Saturday night the iron *Monitor* stopped abreast of the flag-ship *Roanoke*, Capt. JOHN MARSTON commanding. Capt. WORDEN immediately boarded her for instructions. On his return the officers of the *Monitor* learned the meaning of the heavy and frequent firing they had heard when nearly opposite Cape Henry, on their way up.

The news staggered all hands; it was truly horrible; the flames of the burning *Congress* lit the sky for miles around. The orders were to act entirely on the defensive, and *defend the Minnesota*.

The vessel then steamed up to the noble but helpless frigate, hard aground two or three miles from Newport's News. Her condition, until the arrival of the little *Monitor*, was, indeed, deplorable—a helpless prey for the *Merrimac* the next day.

No one on board the *Monitor* can ever forget that memorable Saturday night—everything was prepared for action—shot got in readiness, smoke pipes and railings taken down; hammocks were not piped down, and every one was waiting for the ball to open. At 1 o'clock on Sunday morning the magazine of the burning *Congress* blew up with a terrible explosion. It must have been visible for many miles around; burning fragments were thrown nearly a thousand feet high; the concussion shook the ground for miles. Sunday morning dawned rather hazy, but in the gloom, at a distance of about three or four miles, was the Gorgon *Merrimac*, accompanied by the *Jamestown* and *Yorktown*. The officers and men watched her approach until it was deemed prudent to retreat below.

The *Merrimac* evidently did not know what to make of the *Monitor;* she did not seem to pay much attention to her, but was bent upon destroying the *Minnesota* by repeating the same process she had so successfully carried out upon the ill-fated frigates *Cumberland* and *Congress* the day before; but the iron *Monitor* objected. It was a moment of the greatest suspense on board the *Minnesota*, the *Roanoke*, and in fort and camps. Well did the *Minnesota* know that certain destruction or surrender awaited them should the little *Monitor* be defeated. It seemed almost madness for the little iron-clad gunboat to brave the enormous *Merrimac*, armed with such tremendous artillery; but, as the sequel showed, she was equal to the task. Of course there were but one or two on board the *Monitor* who had a fair look near by at the rebel monster. Capt. WORDEN, Master STODDER, and Quartermaster WILLIAMS, were the only ones who had a good view when she was close alongside.

Capt. WORDEN was in the pilot-house during the action to direct the movements of the vessel, and the direction in which the guns were pointed. WILLIAMS was with him. Acting Master STODDER was at the sights which go through the turret. During the engagement the Captain called out the effect of each shot—"That went over her." "That went right through." "Reserve your fire, and depress your guns," &c., &c.

The noise on board the *Monitor* was terrific, the striking of shot against her sides and the turret; the awful noise of her own guns, the whizzing of shot over the decks, and the explosion of those enormous rifle-shells when they struck, made a terrible din.

When the guns recoiled, the noise of the massive pendulums swinging by and closing the ports, reverberated throughout the vessel. The men on board worked like heroes, covered with perspiration and begrimed with powder. Once or twice during the action all hands "spliced the main brace."

During the action, the officers were disposed as follows: Capt. WORDEN was in the pilot-house, Lieut. GREEN and Chief Engineer STIMERS, who was ordered by the Department to report as to her efficiency, and Acting Master STODDER were in the turret. The Chief Engineer, ISAAC NEWTON, anxiously looked out for the turret machinery (upon which everything depended) and the steam machinery, and at the same time assisted Paymaster KNELER to keep the powder division in order, and the turret well supplied with shot. Lieut. GREEN and Engineer STIMERS handled the turret beautifully.

Capt. WORDEN has immortalized himself. He is an old naval officer. The manner in which he manœuvred the ship during the action is one of the most beautiful exploits in naval warfare. His naval life has already been published several times.

Lieut. GREEN is celebrated for his thorough knowledge of naval gunnery, and the manner in which he handled the guns during the action proves that this reputation he fully deserved. He never wasted a shot, but coolly watched his chance, and blazed away. He is but twenty-three years of age, and a graduate of the Naval Academy. Surely his skill speaks volumes for this branch of our naval service.

Chief-Engineer ALBAN C. STIMERS, who was ordered by the Government to accompany the *Monitor*, and make a full report as to her success, is already well known in the scientific world as a writer of great ability. His writings have been extensively copied in English scientific journals. No doubt, in the forthcoming report, he will sustain his reputation. The scientific world look for it with great interest.

The Chief Engineer of the vessel, ISAAC NEWTON, son of the late ISAAC NEWTON, of your City, the great steamboat man, entered the navy about one year since, under special orders from the Department admitting engineers who should pass the examination prescribed by law, to all grades below that of Chief. Five passed; young NEWTON having passed the best examination, ranks them all. He was detached from the *Roanoke*, and ordered to the assistant superintendence of the *Monitor* in November last. An article written by him and published in the *Journal of the Franklin Institute* on the *Monitor* and iron-clad vessels, has attracted great attention in the scientific world. Probably no engineer in the country of his years enjoys the same reputation as NEWTON.

The *Monitor* solves the problem of the day. The battle of Sunday revolutionized naval warfare.

STEVENS' Battery is the thing now wanted to render New-York perfectly safe from any foreign foe.

RIP RAPS.

GEN. BANKS' ARMY CORPS.

The Rebel Army under Jackson Still Retreating.

WINCHESTER, Va., Monday, March 17.

Contrabands confirm the report of the destruction of the bridge over Cedar Creek, and that Gen. JACKSON has retreated up the valley towards Harrisonburgh. All was quiet at the outposts.

RISE IN THE WESTERN RIVERS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, March 17.

The rains of Friday night caused Barren River to swell over its banks, and a portion of the bridge over the river at Bowling Green was carried away. Railroad connection with Nashville is consequently suspended for the present.

The Ohio River is also rapidly rising.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

A detachment of recruits, enlisted in Buffalo, arrived here yesterday, and were sent to Governor's Island. They belong to the general service.

A garrison Court-martial convened on Governor's Island last week, and tried several prisoners. The sentences were read out on Sunday evening. The delinquents were doomed to various terms of incarceration in the guard-house, and to forfeit a few dollars of their pay.

The purchased ferry-boats *Somerset* and *Fort Henry* arrived at the Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday, to be armed and put into commission.

The propellers *Victoria* and *Wamsutta*, previously reported in commission, hauled out into the stream yesterday to receive their powder, after which they will sail for their destination.

The *Patroon* will be put into commission to-day. A corrected list of her officers will be published to-morrow. All lists of officers published in advance are not reliable.

The steam transport *Ericsson* having received all necessary repairs in the dry-dock at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, went to Pier No. 3 North River on Sunday.

The ship *Morning Light* bent sails yesterday, and is now quite ready for sea.

The sloop-of-war *Octorara* sailed yesterday. She has been ready for sea some days, and would have left on Saturday had the weather been favorable. The *Octorara* is the flagship of Commodore PORTER'S Mortar Flotilla, but as she could not be ready in time, the gunboat *Harriet Lane*, formerly a revenue cutter, was made temporary flagship, and conveyed Commodore PORTER to the rendezvous of his flotilla.

Private letters from the Porter Guard, (cavalry,) New-York Volunteers, stationed at Camp Stone, Perrysville, Md., state that a supply of muskets has been received for that regiment, and for the Ira Harris Cavalry, and that they will soon have to face the enemy *as infantry soldiers;* which they are unwilling to do, as they enlisted for the mounted service, and are under the impression that they cannot be made to serve as infantry.

The New Custom-house.

By the 1st of May, the New-York Exchange building, which is about to be converted into a new Custom-house, will be ready for occupancy by the Collector and his assistants. The proposed alterations have been planned by Mr. S. M. CLARK. The edifice will be surrounded by an iron railing, five feet high, and the exterior fronting on Wall-street will be so altered as to have only one entrance, according to the original plan of the building.

The principal business of the Custom-house will be carried on in the rotunda. To furnish light to the basement, an iron and glass sixteen-sided dome, eight feet high, will be erected, around which will be a circular counter, with desks for eleven entry and permit clerks. The location of other desks in the rotunda will be as follows, all of which will have semi-circular counters before them: Those of the Clearance Department will be on the right, and the Invoice Department on the left, entering from Wall-street. A passage-way will lead to the William-street entrance, with a Deputy's desk on either side. Beyond these will be the desks of the Amendment Clerks. Entering from Exchange-place, and going round the rotunda, the desks of the Order Clerks will be found; and, on the Hanover-street side, a deputy's desk on either hand will be found on entering.

The Collector will occupy the rooms now occupied by the American Bank Note Company. Not that that Company are going to leave the building, but will remove their offices to the second, third, and fourth rooms in the sub-basement, on the Exchange-place side of the building. On the same floor, corner of William-street and Exchange-place, four rooms will be occupied by the Cashier and his clerks, and the warehouse department will occupy the four corresponding rooms, above and below.

The Surveyor of the Port will occupy rooms on the basement floor of Broadway entrance, Hanover-street, and Exchange-place. On the same floor with the Warehouse department, will be the Naval Officer, who will use corresponding rooms on the west front. The Inspection Department will be in the rotunda of the basement.

Auditor, Liquidating Department, Appraisement and Seizure Bureau will be found on the second story. The first on William-street side, extending through to Exchange-place; the second on the corner of Exchange-place and Hanover-street; the third on the corner of Hanover and Wall streets.

On the third story in the principal rooms, will be placed iron cases for the preservation of records of the Custom House. The cases will be of the pattern now used in the Treasury Department.

From Exchange-place two carriways will be made to the sub-basement, so as to allow carts to enter and unload without interfering with the traffic through the street. The sub-basement will also be used for inspection purposes.

It is supposed that when completed the new building will greatly facilitate the dispatch of business. The work to be done is to be of the best and most substantial description.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Monday, March 17.

Mr. CONNOLLY introduced a bill authorizing the appointment of two hundred additional Notaries Public.

By unanimous consent, the bill was read through the third time and passed.

The bill authorizing the Supervisors of New-York to create a County Court-house fund was ordered to a third reading; also the bill amending the general insurance, law providing, among other matters, that foreign insurance companies, doing business in the State, shall deposit security.

Progress was reported on the bills for altering the map of the City of New-York, and organizing a State Lunatic Asylum for insane convicts. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Monday, March 17.

Several petitions were presented against the bill relating to the dividends of Life Insurance Companies.

On motion of Mr. MCMULLEN, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Insurance.

Messrs. SMITH and LEAMY presented petitions against the Broadway Railroad.

Mr. DUTCHER made a minority report from the Railroad Committee against State aid to the Albany and Susquehannah Railroad, taking ground that the bill was unconstitutional. The report was read and laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. SCHOLFIELD, the majority report was taken from the table and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. BENEDICT reported favorably on the bill to amend the Charter of the city of Brooklyn.

On the motion of Mr. BENEDICT, which was advocated by Mr. DARCY, the bill was made the special order for Wednesday next.

The bill to prevent the fraudulent use of butts, barrels and hogsheads, was reported adversely. The report was agreed to, and the bill rejected.

The bill to tax dogs was reported favorably.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. MCMULLEN—To amend the charter of the Long Island College Hospital.

By Mr. O'BRIEN—To amend the act in relation to the rights and liabilities of owners and occupants of buildings.

By Mr. GEER—To amend the Excise law.

Mr. OGDEN called up the resolutions in favor of the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, and made an extended speech against Slavery, in support of the resolutions.

Mr. MURPHY denounced agitation of the subject when the business of the State was neglected, and there was not time to pass necessary measures demanded by the interests of the State.

Mr. PAINE moved to amend, to extend the same principle to the abolition of all Territories under the control of the Government of the United States. He made an extended speech in favor of total abolition, holding that no man could hold property in man, unless he could show a title deed from God Almighty.

Mr. LEWIS declared, as a democrat, he had always been opposed to human servitude. He deprecated the agitation of questions here belonging only to Congress, at a time when the Speaker has been compelled to urge through the House a Grinding Committee, in order to forward the necessary business of legislation. In order to give the gentlemen from Yates and Wayne an opportunity to do more than talk on the subject, he offered an amendment in favor of the abolition, by Congress, of Slavery in all the States south of Mason and Dixon's line.

Mr. ALLEY moved to lay the resolution on the table. Lost, 41 to 45.

Mr. CALLAHAN moved the previous question. Lost, 31 to 45.

On motion of Mr. PIERCE, the subject was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Several bills were moved forward, mainly of a local character.

Mr. O'BRIEN made a humorous motion to adjourn in honor of St. Patrick's day. Adjourned.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Common Council Proceedings.

THE INCREASED EXPENSE OF GAS—THE BROOKLYN CENTRAL RAILROAD—GAS-LAMP CONTRACT—GOWANUS BRIDGE—A RESOLUTION OF THANKS TO HON. MOSES F. ODELL.

The Board met at the usual hour last evening, President WOOD in the Chair. The first business in order was receiving communications from the Mayor of which there were several. The first read referred to several matters: first, that the lighting of the streets, should the present system (keeping the lights burning all night) be continued, will require an extra outlay of not less than $40,000 more than the amount raised for that purpose the current fiscal year. The estimate of this item of expenditure, the Mayor says, was based upon the amounts expended in former years. The increase in the number of lamps, but more especially in the number of hours they are allowed to burn, has already made a difference in cost for the first two months of this year, as compared with the same period of last year, of over $13,000—the amount expended for January and February, 1861, being $18,013 55, and for the corresponding months of this year, $31,678 16. The lamp and gas account has always had a surplus until the change in the hours of lighting was made last year, when not only did the whole amount to the credit of the account become exhausted, but transfers had to be resorted to to balance the same. The Mayor makes no recommendation, but concludes by saying that "the further delaying of this matter will, in my opinion, cause great embarrassment before the expiration of the year." This subject was referred to the Lamp and Gas Committee. The next topic to which the attention of the members of the Board is called is, the fixing of the amount to be paid for car licenses on the Grand-street and Newtown Railroad—urging speedy action, as the time for which licenses are granted (for the present year) expires on the last of the present month, and unless this subject is disposed of prior to that date, the Company will escape payment for the past year. The Mayor can see no reason why the Company can, with propriety, ask to be permitted to pay a less license than other Railroad Companies pay, because their cars do not at present go beyond the city limits. This matter was referred to the Railroad Committee. The third topic treated of in this communication was the dilapidated condition of the fence about the City Park, and asking that some action be taken to repair and preserve the same. Referred to the Committee on Supplies and Expenses. Another communication from the Mayor was his defence against some strictures upon his course in regard to the purchase of 10,000 feet of hose for the Fire Department, made in a report upon that subject by the joint Fire Department Committee at the last meeting of the Board. The document was ordered printed. There was still another communication from the Mayor, nominating ISAAC BAINKERHOFF as a member of the Board of Education, in place of Mr. DUNHAM, resigned. As the Aldermen were not fully posted as to the new law in regard to the Board of Education, the communication was laid upon the table for one week. The Assessment Committee reported against a petition of the Brooklyn Central and Jamaica Railroad Company, asking for a reduction in the valuation of their taxable property, which was adopted. In connection with this subject Alderman O'KEEFE said that the Railroad Company had applied to the State Legislature for relief, and he moved that the Corporation Counselor be instructed to proceed to Albany and look after the interests of the city in regard to this matter. The motion was adopted. The Lamp and Gas Committee reported in favor of entering into contract with MOSES KESSELL for 500 gas lamps, at $2 98 each. Adopted.

Alderman FISHER presented a resolution, which was adopted, asking the Water Board to present some plan to prevent the waste of Ridgewood water, and also to recommend any change in the system of water rates having a tendency to make the department self-sustaining. The Special Committee appointed to examine the bridge over Gowanus Creek, at Ninth-street, reported that it would be necessary to construct a new bridge, and presented a plan for such a structure; and an advertisement for proposals was ordered published. The Committee was directed to report whether the assessment for this work must be a local or a general tax, and to furnish a written opinion from the Corporation Counselor. Alderman STRONG presented the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board are eminently due and are hereby cordially tendered to Hon. MOSES F. ODELL, for his long continued and arduous services in behalf of Brooklyn, as Water Commissioner, and more particularly for the energy and ability displayed by him in the construction of the Ridgewood Water Works, and for the success which has attended the introduction of the water into our dwellings, manufactories, and public buildings.

BODY OF CAPT. LEFEVER RECOVERED.—The body of Capt. LEFEVER, who was accidentally drowned on the night of Dec. 20, last, while going ashore from a vessel at Jersey City, was found yesterday near the foot of Van Brunt-street. The papers, money, watch, &c., upon his person when drowned, were all recovered. The finder, a fisherman, receives a reward of $300.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN BROOKLYN.—The Ancient Order of Hibernians, Hibernian Society, Cadets of Temperance, Longshoremen, and other civic societies, composed of our Irish fellow-citizens, turned out yesterday, and after marching through some of the principal thoroughfares, proceeded to join in the demonstration in New-York. Last evening the St. Patrick's Society gave their annual festival at Montague Hall.

FOUND DEAD.—The body of an unknown woman was found on Sunday morning in the woods, near Peer's Coney Island Hotel. An empty gin bottle was found near the body, which probably explains the cause of death. Coroner HEDEMAN will hold an inquest to-day.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Calender for this day, Nos. 107, 116, 117, 126, 127, 132, 133, 136, 137, 138, 141, 142, 143, 145, 146, 147, 149, 150.

Important Decision in Regard to Taxes in Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Monday, March 17.

A decision of the Supreme Court, of this State in relation to the assessment of taxes, declares that all the State taxes levied since 1855 are unconstitutional by reason of the inequality of taxation. The Legislature will take immediate action on the matter.

The act for the relief of farm mortgages is also decided to be unconstitutional.

Fire.

BURNING OF THE NEW PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AT BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Monday, March 17.

The new and splendid Presbyterian Church, an edifice just completed and unoccupied, together with the old Church, was burned to the ground at 1 o'clock this morning. Loss, $26,000; insurance, $18,000.

The Norwegian Outward Bound.

PORTLAND, Me., Monday, March 17.

The steamship *Norwegian* sailed from this port at 10 o'clock this morning, for Londonderry and Liverpool.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Monday, March 17.

FLOUR active and unchanged. WHEAT ½c. lower. CORN dull. MESS PORK rather firmer, $10 50. Hogs, dressed, quiet, at $3 10@$3 50; live, firm, at $3 20@$3 30. BEEF CATTLE—limited supply, and firm, at $2 50@$3. *Receipts*, 1,600 bbls. Flour, 7,200 bushels Wheat, 8,900 bushels Corn, 7,300 Live Hogs. Exchange and Gold unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, March 17.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT firm; red, $1 32@$1 35. CORN dull; Yellow, 52½c.@54c. COFFEE firm. PROVISIONS quiet. PORK—Mess, $13 50@$14. WHISKY steady, at 26c.

Arrivals in the City.

Commander Smith, of the late frigate *Congress*, sunk in Hampton Roads, is stopping at the Astor House.

Charles Mackay, the poet, is still at the New-York Hotel.

Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts; Judge Sherman, of Newburgh; E. P. Tilesten, of Boston; N. Peck, of New-Haven; G. S. Norris, of Baltimore; J. H. Towne, of Baltimore; W. H. Harrison, of Philadelphia, and Dr. E. L. Beadle, of Poughkeepsie, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Capt. Martin, of the British gunboat *Landrail*, which anchored in this port, from Bermuda, last night, is now stopping at the Clarendon Hotel.

Hon. C. H. Van Wyck, of New-York; Judge Baldwin, of Syracuse; C. C. Trowbridge, of Detroit; W. and Dr. Cummings, of Portland, Me., Capt. Stone, of the steamship *Africa*, and G. B. Phillips of Boston, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. F. M. Rotch, of Morris, N. Y.; Dr. Gilchrist, of the United States Navy; Samuel Bowles, of Springfield, and Dr. J. Edward Turner, are at the Brevoort House.

Hon. W. H. Russell, of New-Haven, and H. F. North, of Connecticut, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Major S. Chalfin, and W. C. McCall, of the United States Army, and Dr. Jas. Laws, Dr. J. C. Bertolette, Dr. F. W. Leach and Cranmer Burt, of the United States Navy, are at the Astor House.

Recovery of the Remains of Col. Cameron.

From the Washington Chronicle, March 16.

An expedition for the recovery of the body of Col. CAMERON, Seventy-ninth Highlanders, who fell at the head of his regiment at Bull Run, returned yesterday afternoon, having completely succeeded in the accomplishment of its purpose.

The party was composed of Major A. V. ELLIOTT, son of Col. ELLIOTT, Seventy-eighth New-York Regiment, and Mr. JOHN KANE, of the War Department, formerly Private Secretary to Col. CAMERON. Major ELLIOTT had just returned from a preliminary journey, in which he gathered some facts which rendered practicable a fortunate result of his search.

The explorers on this occasion were led to the spot by a negro of the neighborhood, who gave particulars of the burial; and when the party set about exhuming the body, they found abundant evidence that they were not deceived. The clothing was, to a great extent, entire, and the articles were easily recognized as those of the deceased. The body had been buried with five others, without a coffin, but was easily distinguished by circumstances known only to the party in search. It was much decomposed, but the skeleton was recovered entire, and the corpse placed in a box and brought to this city, with the aid of some soldiers—Mr. KANE having an order from Secretary STANTON, enjoining all persons in the United States service to aid him by all the means in their power. The body remains in the hands of an undertaker until orders for its disposition shall be received form Hon. SIMON CAMERON, brother of the deceased.

SMUGGLING POWDER—AN EXCITING SCENE.—Capt. KENNEDY MCCAW, the boarding officer of the port, in the revenue service, received information, late on Friday afternoon, that a schooner which was lying at anchor in the Delaware, near Christian-street, was delivering a quantity of gunpowder to a skiff which was lying alongside of her. Capt. MCCAW suspected that the powder was intended to go in some illegal direction, and he immediately ordered out the Custom-house barge and pulled out to the schooner. On arriving at the vessel, he found that a number of kegs had been put in the skiff, and that the loading was still in progress. He ordered the men to stop operations, and he went into the cabin of the schooner to demand an explanation. While he was in the cabin the skiff cut loose, and she was soon fairly flying down the river before a fresh northerly wind. The alarm was given, and, with the skiff nearly a mile ahead, the barge started in pursuit. It was an exciting chase, sails against oars, the skiff skimming along like a bird, and the four bargemen bending their oars and straining every nerve to overtake the smugglers. Finally the mouth of the Schuylkill was reached, and the skiff, doubling the cape, turned up that stream. Here the wind was not so favorable to fast sailing, and the crew of the skiff took to their oars to help along their craft. As the fugitive approached Point Breeze, the revenue boat gained upon her, and just opposite LAFFERTY'S the barge grappled with her prize. The persons in charge at first attempted resistance, but Capt. MCCAW soon overpowered them.

The skiff had forty-four kegs of powder, each weighing twenty-five pounds, on board, and it was afterwards ascertained that eight additional kegs remained upon the schooner. The latter, it seems, was from Boston; and the powder, it is alleged, was intended for a manufacturing firm in the Twenty-fourth Ward. The Government had no claim upon it, and on Saturday the powder upon both the schooner and the skiff was formally taken possession of by High Constable CLARK, who placed it in the magazine until the question of its forfeiture is decided. According to what is known as the "Powder law," the powder is forfeited, and a penalty of $500 is imposed—one-half of which goes to the Association for the Relief of Disabled Firemen, and the remainder to the informer.

Philadelphia Press, March 17.

CALICO DRESS BALL.—A calico dress ball, for the benefit of families of Volunteers from Hudson County, is to take place at the Hudson House, in Jersey City, on the 9th of April.

[Advertisement.]

A FORWARD MOVEMENT.—We are in possession of information of an important forward movement, which we would not dare to publish, but for the fact that all who wish to pass the corner of Fulton-street and Broadway can witness the immense army of citizens moving towards KNOX'S store, and charging for his Spring Hats. At last accounts KNOX'S army of clerks had succeeded in repelling a few of the invaders by charging them with a bill of $4 each. In the *mêlée* several hats were exchanged.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No.